

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 847.—Vol. XXI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.]

SALE OF COLLIERY ENGINES, &c.—TO BE SOLD;
BY PUBLIC ROUP, at Lumphinnan's Colliery, near LOCHGELLY, on Friday, the 1st November current, commencing at Ten o'clock forenoon, the whole ENGINES and COLLIERY UTENSILS which belonged to the late Mr. Begg, consisting of PUMP-ENGINE, of 40-horse power, THREE WINDING GIGS of 14 and 18-horse power, and CONDENSING ENGINE, of 20-horse power, 40 fathoms 100-inch PUMPS, plunger, working barrels, &c. A double acting FORCE PUMP, and about 27 fathoms of 6-inch pumps, 3 cart and 2 pit-head steel-yards, winding and cast ropes, tram rails, pit head frames, 6 four-wheeled waggons, a horse, two carts, smithy tools, bellows, circular saw, and the whole other utensils and machinery, lately in use at the colliery.
For particulars apply to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Glencairn, Lochgelly; or Mr. W. Fraser, Town Clerk, Inverkeithing.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—
TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE STOCK, GOODWILL, AND TRADE, OF THE
EAGLE FOUNDRY, SHEFFIELD.

The premises and fixtures are taken upon lease, six years of which are unexpired, at an annual rental of £220, with option of purchasing at a fixed price.
The premises contain an area of 3900 square yards, or thereabout, and comprise—
TWO CUPOLAS, MOULDING SHOP, with cranes, 45 x 24 feet; ditto 22 x 18 feet; STEEL FURNACE, containing six holes, capable of melting from 2 to 3 tons of steel per week, or might be converted into a brass foundry; steel house, coke shed, rubbing shop, fitting shop, boring mill, 45 x 21 feet; including, as fixtures, a large LATHE, capable of turning or boring anything on the face plate, 16 feet diameter, and in the centres 3 ft. 9 inches diameter, and 30 feet long; a SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, for cutting screws up to 16 feet, with change wheels, upright grinding machine and crane, engine-house, with an 8-horse condensing engine, a fixture and fans, fitting shop, 45 x 21 feet; model shop, 36 x 15 feet; blacksmith's shop, 27 x 12 feet, containing two fires; erecting shop, 30 x 24 feet; four shops, each 27 x 12 feet, used at present as model-makers' and stove grate fitting shop, four hearths, offices, two cottages, stables, and other conveniences.
The STOCK TO BE DISPOSED OF comprises MOULDING SHOP, 42 x 20 feet, erected by the present tenant; pig-iron, metal boxes, models, including about 900 wheel patterns, three lathes, vice, boring-rod, and other tools pertaining to the boring-mill; blacksmith's and other tools, furnace stock, wood, iron, carts, dray, office fittings, &c.
The above offers a good opportunity to parties desirous of commencing in the above line, the business having been established upwards of 40 years, and the connection first-rate. The books may be inspected, and the prices obtained for castings shown.
The stock will not exceed £2500, and contains only the plant and tools necessary for carrying on the business. The number of hands employed is generally about 50, but capital and enterprise alone are necessary to extend the business. A portion of the purchase-money might remain on good security.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co., on the premises; Mr. Liddell, Sheffield Union Banking Company; or to Messrs. Lucas and Cutts, solicitors, Chesterfield.

PONTICYSYLTE FORGE, NEAR RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.
TO BE LET (with immediate possession), all that valuable IRON-WORK, called THE PONTICYSYLTE FORGE,
with its powerful STEAM-ENGINE, abutting, and drawing-out hammers, bolting-down and boiler-plate rolls, heating and ball furnaces, iron shafts and lathe, manager's house, offices, warehouse, smiths and carpenters shops, and pattern rooms—all of which have lately been put in the most complete repair. The work compactly roofed in—surrounded by a very extensive yard, enclosed by a high stone wall, and possessing every convenience and requisite for a weekly make of 70 tons of merchant bar and of boiler-plates.
The Ponticysylte Forge is admirably situated on the margin of the Ellesmere and Chester Canal—being separated only by the towing path—and possessing near and convenient communications, by means of railways, leading from the premises into the heart of the Ruabon collieries, to the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, at their Llanelgollen-road and Cefn Stations, and by the canal to every part of the Kingdom.
A more desirable opportunity than the present for the profitable employment or investment of capital is rarely offered to the public—coals being cheap and abundant, water and pig-iron low, and rent of premises moderate.
For further particulars apply to Mr. S. Waterhouse, Derby-square, Liverpool; or Mr. Edward Jones, surveyor, Plasmas, Ruabon, who will show the premises.

WHEAL TRESOCCO, LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN.
THE LEASES of the above valuable PROPERTY, and of a STEAM-ENGINE, 60-horse power, complete, with two boilers; THREE WATER-WHEELS, stamping-power, pumps, &c., with EVERY OTHER REQUISITE for the efficient WORKING of the MINE, TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY TENDER, in One Lot.
For inspection, and further particulars, apply to Mr. Henry Batt, at the mine; or to the Secretary, at the office, 1, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.
Tenders to be sent on or before the 20th November, 1851.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD, AT TOMAN-TOUL, BANFFSHIRE, a very superior CRUSHING MILL; the water-wheel is entirely of cast-iron, 24 feet diameter, 4 feet breast, and overshoot. The spur-wheel is 7 feet diameter, and with the axle, pinions, &c., very strong, and capable of driving any additional machinery the water-wheel can propel. The crushing cylinders are 24 feet long, the upper pair 2 feet diameter, and the lower 20 inches. The framing is strong, and of the best rock elm. Compound levers are attached to each pair of cylinders, affording any power that may be required at will. The machinery is of the best quality as to materials, strength, and workmanship; and, being under cover, is as good as when put up, having never required any repairs. The machinery may be shipped at Kingston-on-Thames, or to Port Gordon on the Moray Firth, to which there are good roads.
Applications for purchase may be made to James Burgess, mining engineer, 49, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO CAPITALISTS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, THIRTY-TWO (64ths) or FORTY-EIGHT (64ths) of the INTEREST of TWO Persons in a LEAD MINE, who hold the whole, in the county of WICKLOW, IRELAND. Capital only is requisite to make it a profitable and valuable mine, as it is proved to a certainty that a valuable lode of lead ore runs through the land, from a mine that has paid large and profitable returns for many years.
Terms and particulars may be known by applying to "J. F." care of Thomas Lucas, Esq., 59, Staffordshire; or "A. B." care of Messrs. Hatchell Brothers, 59, Rawson-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET.—MINING SETS on RICH MINERAL LODES, producing LEAD, COPPER, &c. (lately opened by the proprietor, H. Richardson, Esq.), situated on the ABER-HIRNANT ESTATE, near BALA, MERIONETH, NORTH WALES.—For particulars address H. Richardson, Esq., Aber-Hirnant, Bala, North Wales.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JAMES RULE, OF LLANGOROG.
Having been informed there were several lead and copper lodes of great promise in Aber-Hirnant Estate, in the county of Merioneth, I recently (by request) inspected some part of them, and found that five different ones had been partially opened on by driving a few fathoms—two of which show every indication of being productive; but, from the limited workings of them so near the surface, it is impossible to state their quality; and, I am sorry to say, at present these are all abandoned—not for want of strong and good indications as to mineral quality, but (from the information I gained) the want of spirited enterprising capitalists—but I have no doubt this will some day be a large mining district. On the same lands, about three miles from Aber-Hirnant, about north-west, my attention was particularly directed to a place called Maesfalon, where I found two men driving east, only a few feet under cover, on a lode composed of lead, quartz, blende, and copper, with two well-defined walls, the lode from 3 to 4 feet wide, underlying south, 2 feet in thickness—one of the most promising I ever saw in the locality. There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year, and the levels can be brought under the mountain from 80 to 100 fathoms deep, without the aid of any machinery.
These lands are the property of H. Richardson, Esq., and would be let to any enterprising company on liberal and advantageous terms. The property abounds with timber calculated for mining purposes, which would be available at a low rate. I would recommend parties before embarking to inspect, or cause the lodes to be inspected by an experienced man.

HENDREFORGAN COLLIERY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable and well-known SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL, IRONSTONE, and BLACKBAND, under the HENDREFORGAN FARM, in the parish of LLANGUICK, in the county of GLAMORGAN, which comprises ONE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, and is situated within two miles of the Swansea Canal, to which there is communication by railroad, and within twelve miles of the port of Swansea.
The property contains the Little Vein, 3 feet thick, celebrated for the manufacturing of anthracite iron; the Big Vein, 3 feet thick; the Welford Vein, 1 foot thick; and the Three Coal Vein, 3 feet thick; all of which have been proved; and also all the SEAMS or BANDS of IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND (17 inches thick), on the north side of the main, some of which have been lately worked by the proprietor, and are now in a state for immediate operations. The coal is well-known in the London and other markets as the Swansea Coal.
Further particulars to be had of Mr. M. G. Steward, mining engineer, Bedminster, Bristol; of the proprietor, Mr. Evan Jones, on the property; or at the office of Mr. Alex. Cathberton, solicitor, North.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, AND FOUNDERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUNGHEED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.
Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. J. E. C. E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.
OFFICES.—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
WAREHOUSES.—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, MINING AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES—BRITISH or FOREIGN—and transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. DIVIDEND MINES pay from 10 up to 35 per cent. per annum; at the latter rate of interest, down to 20 or 22 per cent., Mr. Crofts has shares on hand which specially recommend themselves.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.
Wheal Lovell, Wheal Brewer, Rocks and Treverbyn, Bodmin Wheal Mary, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal Edward, Silver Valley, Calstock United, Wheal Golden, Spearne Consols, Okel Tor, South Tamar, Bedford United, Calstock Consols, Tary Consols, North Fowey Consols, Holmbush, Wheal Williams, Wheal Trehane, and all DIVIDEND MINES.
Dated Nov. 15, 1851.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., MINING RECORD OFFICE, 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. HOPKINS'S OFFICE is SUPPLIED with PLANS and SECTIONS of the principal MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM.—The REPORTS, and all essential particulars, are faithfully and regularly RECORDED; these, together with possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and being EXTRAORDINARY FARM FROM SHARE DEALERS, renders the office a proper, and as yet the only, place where DISINTERESTED INFORMATION can be OBTAINED.
The object of the office is to communicate information on all subjects connected with General Science—on Mineral Properties in all parts of the world—to protect legitimate Mining—to see justice done to the Capitalists and Property, and to point out the necessity of placing such speculations in the hands of responsible business men. Capitalists, will, therefore, have themselves to blame, if they allow their property or capital to be wasted by jobbing and inefficient managers.
Annual returns are regularly supplied with every information that may be required on home and foreign speculations.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, takes the earliest opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has been ADMITTED by the Court of Aldermen as a SWORN BROKER of the CITY OF LONDON, and will be happy to TRANSACT BUSINESS of every description in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY STOCKS, MINING SHARES, &c., which his clients may see fit to entrust to him.
OFFICES.—No. 23, THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
Nov. 10, 1851. Office hours from Ten till Four o'clock.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALLS for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.
In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.
MR. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.
Office, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOILER, and BOLTER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.
The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quantity and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (late Senior Partner of the Phoenix Iron-Works, Glasgow), INSPECTOR of RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, &c., No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.
AGENTS for the PURCHASE of Scotch Pig-Iron, Railway and Bar Iron, and Castings. AGENTS for the SALE of English Boiler-plates, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Chains, Cables, Nails, &c., &c.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address:—
4, CRESSLE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLDENHILL COBALT-NICKEL MINE, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, and PROPRIETOR.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCK AND MINING SHARES, 28, THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHARE AGENT, No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LONDON.

MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, NEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES on SALE in DIVIDEND OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most profitable investment.
Offices of the Wheal Langford and Baring United Mining Company, Consols Mining Company, No. 34, Threaddneedle-street.

MR. CLEFT, 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, LONDON, BUYS or SELLS every description of MINING SHARES on COMMISSION, and has on hand FIFTY SHARES in a SILVER-LEAD MINE, at £40 per share, paying regular dividends of 30s. p. ann., with every prospect of greatly increased value.

MINING AGENCY OFFICES, LOMBARD-STREET CHAMBERS, 33, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, CITY.
JAMES S. TRIPP & CO. respectfully announce that they adhere EXCLUSIVELY to a LEGITIMATE COMMISSION BUSINESS, and never deal or speculate on their own account.
ORDERS for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES executed with promptitude, at the usual commission.
THE AGENCIES of COMPANIES and COUNTRY BROKERS UNDERTAKEN upon liberal terms.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and have specially FOR SALE—Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Wheal Reeth, South Caradon, Tincroft, Trehane, Butterdon, Boringdon Park, Wheal Venton, Wheal Francis, Trelough Consols, Trelon Consols, Castle Dinas, Wheal Edward, Wheal Zion, and Wheal Surprise.
Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours, Ten to Four.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from shareholders. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.
Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Buzarvo, &c.

SHARES are TO BE SOLD in the following MINES,
VESSELS, &c.
Levant
Wheal Reeth
Ballerwidon
Wheal Margaret
Wheal Robins
Barque LEGERDEMAIN A 1, 13 years—2 years old.
TELL TALE A 1, 12 years—clipper schooner.
CHARLOTTE ANNE A 1, 12 years—ditto
Also SHARES in the CORNWALL FISHERY COMPANY, ST. IVES.
B. P. BATTEN, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.
DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.
Shares now Disposed of:
Devon Great Consols
Carn Breas
West Caradon
Trelawny
Wheal Mary Ann
Wellington
West Buller
Tolgar
South Caradon
Great Wheal Sheeh
Trelawny
Bedford United

Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.
N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following—
West Providence
Wheal Tremaine
Wheal Margaret
Condurow
Alfred Consols
Levant
West Caradon
South Caradon
Trelawny
Mary Ann
Bedford
South Tolgar
Brynall
Bopalack
Trelawny
Devon Great Consols
St. John del Ray
Cobre

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—
Santiago
West Basset
West Towan
East Wheal Reeth
Daren
East Daren
Cefn Bruno
Cwm Erhn
Trelawny
North Downs
South Tamar
East Tamar

Miners Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, SECRETARY OF THE MINING EXCHANGE, begs to state, that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS as usual at the JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL, as MINING AGENT. He is engaged at the Hall of Commerce, Threaddneedle-street, from Twelve to Two o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL TO MICHAEL WILLIAMS, Esq.—The Committee beg to announce that subscriptions may be paid to the East Cornwall Bank, at Biskard and Bodmin; the Cornish Bank, Truro, Redruth, and Falmouth; Messrs. Bolland, bankers, Penzance and St. Ives; Mr. Carne's Bank, Penzance; or to either of the following gentlemen—viz. Mr. H. G. Glyn (the Treasurer), Redruth; Mr. R. Pearce, Penzance; Mr. S. James, St. Just; Mr. R. R. Michel, Marazion; Capt. Thomas Richards, Foundry House, Hayle; Mr. R. H. Pike, Camborne; Mr. W. Burgess, Hlogan; Mr. Pryor, Town-hall, Redruth; Mr. Little, Redruth; Mr. E. H. Hawke, Tolvalla, St. Day; Mr. H. Pearce, Royal Hotel, Truro; Mr. R. R. Broad, Falmouth; Mr. J. Morcom, St. Austell; and Mr. Field, Mining Exchange, London.
No subscription to exceed Five Shillings. Any smaller sum will be received. The list to be closed on the 19th November.
Redruth, Oct. 9, 1851.
THOMAS GARLAND,
Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

MONEY.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS are ready TO BE ADVANCED, at a low rate of interest, upon approved LEASEHOLD or FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in sums of not less than £300.—Apply to Mr. C. Chadwick, No. 28, Broad-street-buildings, City.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A Gentleman residing in Pool, Cornwall, the well-known district for rich mines, begs to OFFER a PARTY commanding CAPITAL a TRACT of GROUND for MINING PURPOSES, situated in the immediate vicinity, where several valuable lodes are known to exist, which have yielded immense profits in the adjoining mine, but, owing to particular reasons, a grant for working the same could not, until lately, be obtained.—Communications, addressed to "A. B.," Post-office, Camborne, will meet with prompt attention.

ANY wealthy MINING GENTLEMAN, or any real CAPITALIST, who would like to make a great fortune in a short time, can now hear of an OBJECT which will PRODUCE a PRODIGIOUS AMOUNT of TREASURE very speedily, and thereby a great fortune will arise from it in a short time. The metallic fruitfulness of this object, from the first discovery to the present time, is an enormous body of riches going down in depth, and extending so vastly in length, as to afford views of wealth which have no parallel as yet for their opulence.
Apply by letter (post-paid) to "R. H.," at Heard & Sons, stationers, Truro, Cornwall.

MINING SPECULATORS RELIEVED OF CALLS.—A CAPITALIST, largely engaged in Mining Speculations, is ready to RELIEVE PARTIES of CALLS on MINING SHARES, by EXCHANGING, upon fair terms, SHARES FREE of all CALLS, and Dividend-paying Shares for such shares as parties may be anxious to get rid of. Only such mines as will bear the strictest scrutiny will be taken notice of.
MONEY ADVANCED upon the SECURITY of good MINING SHARES.
Apply by letter to "Alpin," 17, St. George's-road, Southwark, London.

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY SHARES FOR SALE in WHEAL TREWAYNE, at 15s. 6d. per share; also FIFTY SHARES in WEST WHEAL GRENVILLE, at 17s. 6d. per share.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Mandeville, No. 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

NEW OR SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, in good working condition, a ROTATIVE STEAM-ENGINE, from 24 to 30-inch, perpendicular or horizontal cylinder, with boilers, complete: to be prepared to apply for pumping and drawing stow from two shafts. If second-hand, to be delivered and set to work at WHEAL ZION MINE within two months from date of contract; if new, three months will be allowed.—Full description of engine and boilers, stating lowest price, to be sent to the purchaser, Mr. H. G. Vivian, Wheal Zion, Cornwall, before 24th inst.—Nov. 12, 1851.

LARGE QUANTITY OF DRAM and LONGSOUND NORWAY TIMBER on SALE, at 8d. per foot, Calliper measure.—This timber of quality, recently imported—is only partially squared, and will average 14 feet in length, and 12 inches in diameter. Also, an excellent LOT of RED and YELLOW QUEBEC PINE TIMBER, in HUNDREDS of LOADS of SWEDISH TIMBER, with a very large assortment of BATTENS, and NORWAY SPARS.
Apply to
JOHN GATLEY, Truro.

THE GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER and TIN MINE.—The GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER and TIN MINING COMPANY, having MOVED to more CONVENIENT and EXTENSIVE OFFICES, No. 75, LOMBARD-STREET, CITY.

LEASE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, SAINT ENDER, CORNWALL.
A GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above Company, hold at the Stock Exchange, Birmingham, at the close of the second half-year, on the 15th inst.
MR. HINKS in the chair.
The following RESOLUTIONS were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—
1. That the accounts of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the officers and committee, to be audited and stated in a proper manner in which they have acted in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed.
2. That the accounts of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the officers and committee, to be audited and stated in a proper manner in which they have acted in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed.
3. That the accounts of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the officers and committee, to be audited and stated in a proper manner in which they have acted in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed.
(Signed) THOMAS LEWIS,
New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Purser to the Company.

CHITRASE CONSOLS TIN and COPPER MINE, ST. ENDER, CORNWALL.
In 4024 shares, of £2 5s. per share.—Deposit £1 7s. 6d.
Applications for the remaining shares to be made to Mr. Thomas Lewis, No. 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Purser to the Company, of whom every information can be obtained.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Mines will be HELD on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Twelve o'clock noon, at the George and Vulture, Cornhill.
JOHN BOWES, Secretary.
November 7, 1851.

WEST CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at Gregory's Hotel, 29, Cheapside, on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at Six o'clock precisely.
Signed, by order of the Directors,
R. C. MANUEL, Secretary.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of the shareholders, held on the 3d day of June last, for the purpose of raising additional capital, by the issue of Preference Shares of 20s. each, not having been responded to, to the extent required—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office, as under, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock, to rescind the said Resolution, and to propose, in lieu thereof, to raise the required capital upon the existing shares.
By order of the Board of Directors and Committee of Management,
W. M. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
10, Old Broad-street, Oct. 29, 1851.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

The joint committee of shareholders and debenture-holders, appointed on the 5th August, have submitted the following suggestions to their constituents. Two of their body were deputed to visit the Cwm Avon property, the Swansea works having previously been disposed of by the mortgagees:—

The Cwm Avon property consists of most excellent and complete copper, iron, and tin-plate works, and of three collieries, held for the most part under leases for long terms of years, and extending over rather more than 4,000 acres of land. The fixed rents and royalties, payable in respect of the whole, amount to about £6000 per annum, of which £4000 is the minimum rent on the minerals, the remainder (£2000) being payable in respect of surface rents—viz.: farms and farm lands, and some works found on the property at the time the leases were granted. On the other hand, the company derive from the rental of such parts of the property as are under let by them a net annual income of about £6000. The collieries possess abundance of very valuable mineral coal, and the iron-works possess an immense quantity of excellent coal, well suited for copper smelting, iron making, and engine and domestic purposes, together with iron ore and fire-clay. The yield of these minerals is at the present time 500 tons per week, and can be increased at a moderate outlay to any extent that may be required. It is to be observed that no greater royalty is paid on the black-band than on the other minerals raised by the company. The copper smelting works, which are fitted up with every convenience and contained under one roof, are constructed for the production of upwards of 2500 tons of refined copper per annum. Near to the smelting works is a powerful and extensive copper-rolling mill.

On the Bank of England taking possession as mortgagees, they removed two-thirds of the copper bottoms from the furnaces, thus realising the value of the copper, but reducing the above profitable branch of manufacture to about 700 tons per annum, being less than one-third of its capabilities. To restore these furnaces, and put this portion of the property into the most complete working order, an outlay of about £2000 will be required. The iron-works consist of seven blast furnaces and their appliances, capable of making from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of pig-iron per annum; and of mills which can turn out about 30,000 tons of finished railway bars and other iron, independently of the bars required for tin-plate purposes. The tin-plate works and forges, carried on almost entirely by water power, now make about 7,000 boxes of tin plates per annum. In addition to the above, there are chemical works for the production of materials employed in the manufacture of tin-plates. The property also comprises brick-works, foundries, workshops, stables, and all other necessary appendages. The houses and cottages are about 1000 in number, besides tradesmen's shops, public houses, and a public market—the whole yielding, as above stated, a net annual rental of about £5000. The water-power which is used at two of the blast furnaces, throughout the greater part of the tin works, and also at the copper smelting works and copper-rolling-mill, and the chemical and brick-works, and for raising the coal from some of the pits, is considered equal to a saving of upwards of £6000 a year in steam-power.

The whole of the property is, with few exceptions (which include the copper works above referred to and a portion of the iron mills) in excellent repair. It is considered that an outlay of £5000 would do all that is required to put the whole into complete working condition, and to this should be added about £3000 for underground work to the collieries, making a total of £8000. Although the property has been for some time held by the Bank of England, as mortgagees in possession, and worked by them in that character, and with a view only to keep the property together and prevent its absolute depreciation, yet the result, even under circumstances so disadvantageous, must be deemed highly satisfactory, as not only has the property been kept in good order, but the net profit of the last year's limited working is understood to have been about £15,000, a sum, however, considerably less than one-third of the annual proceeds of the company's working on the average of five consecutive years immediately preceding their stoppage.

From investigations carefully made and given in evidence before Parliament, a net profit of not less than £25,000 per annum may be confidently looked for, even in the present state of the iron trade, and after allowing for loss on the manufacture of iron. Those conversant with the copper, tin-plate, and coal trades will readily see that the operations of the company in these branches alone, if fully worked, would yield that sum. It may be added, that so soon as the South Wales Railway communications are completed (by means of which a great saving in the cost of limestone will be effected), and when other arrangements are made in the works which the mortgagees in possession may not have felt themselves justified in undertaking, the cost of production will be materially reduced, whilst a small rise in the price of iron would make that branch of business the source of profit.

The works and collieries have complete internal railway communication, and two railways, the property of the company, called the Cwm Avon and Oakwood Railways, connect them with the shipping port (Port Talbot), distant two miles and a half. The Cwm Avon Railway crosses the South Wales Railway on a level, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the works, and one mile from the port. Considering the proximity of the works to the port and the South Wales Railway, and the consequent facility for the cheap and ready transport of its various manufactures, as well as for the import of articles required in the works, the possession of an immense coal-field, abounding in black-band, and of an effective plant and great water-power, the seclusion from other works, the possession of houses for workmen on the company's own estate, the extensive and cheap convenience for the deposit of copper and iron slag and other refuse, and the perfect external and internal railway communication, it will be obvious that the property possesses most valuable and rare advantages.

To obtain possession of this property (upon which a sum of about £700,000 has been expended) it will be necessary, in the first place, to come to an arrangement with the Bank of England. The Bank some time since stated their willingness to re-convey to the company the Cwm Avon works and property for £70,000, the company taking the stocks in hand at a valuation; but from recent communications the committee have reason to expect that terms may be made with the Bank much more favourable to the company. For this purpose, for the settlement of the claims of the landlords, and some other minor claims on the company—to restore the copper furnaces, and execute the other necessary repairs, and to furnish a trading capital sufficient to put the company in a position of first-rate mercantile credit, it will be requisite at once to raise a new capital of £200,000. The Act of Parliament, which obtained the Royal Assent on the 24th July, empowers the raising of a preference capital, limited in the first instance to £200,000, in shares of 25s. each; but before this can be done, the Act requires that the existing liabilities of the company, whether to its creditors or its shareholders, shall be converted into a new amalgamated stock at a reduced rate, under the provisions for that purpose contained in the Act. With this view, it is proposed to convert the debentures and other debts of the company into paid-up stock, at the rate of 10s. in 1l. on their present amount; and upon a resolution to that effect being passed by the requisite majority of creditors, present or future, the company will be enabled to convert the debentures into paid-up stock, at the rate of 5s. in 1l., and the old or original stock or shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. in 1l.

Until it is known what proportion of the debenture-holders and other creditors of the company, who have carried in claims before the Master in Chancery in the pending suit, will finally elect to abandon such claims, and to come in under, and take the benefit of the company's Act, pursuant to the option given to them by the 10th section thereof, it is impossible to state the precise result of such conversion; but it is expected that the total amount of amalgamated stock which will be produced by the conversion and reduction of the existing debts and stock of the company (including amongst such debts the amount paid by the sureties to the Bank of England in reduction of the mortgage), will not exceed £350,000. That sum will then represent the existing capital of about £1,300,000. In other words, the company will be relieved of its present burdens to the extent of about £950,000, and the entire future capital of the company, including the new preference stock of £200,000, to be created under the provisions of the Act, will not exceed £550,000, and if, as is likely, should under the provisions of the Act, the company be empowered to raise a further sum of £100,000, with the consent of a general meeting of shareholders. It is obvious, however, that the success of the entire scheme for the revival of the company will depend on the ability to raise the new preference capital of £200,000; and from enquiries carefully made by the committee, they have reason to believe that this may be done on the following principle:—

It is proposed that the net profits of the company shall, in the first instance, be applied in paying to the subscribers of such new preference capital a preferential dividend, at the rate of 5s. per cent. per annum.

That after such payment, and before any division amongst the holders of the amalgamated stock of (say) £50,000, to be created by the conversion and reduction before adverted to, the remaining profits shall be set apart and reserved, until the sum of £20,000 shall have thereon been raised, which shall be invested in Government securities, in the names of trustees, and the accruing dividends thereon re-invested by way of accumulation, until the fund is raised to £30,000. This sum shall be held as a special guarantee fund, to secure the 5s. per cent. preferential dividend to the subscribers of the new capital. And if, for the purpose of paying such dividend, the same shall ever be reduced below £20,000, then no further dividends shall be paid to the holders of the amalgamated stock until the deficiency has been made good, and the fund restored to £30,000.

That when this guarantee fund shall have been so raised and invested, the future profits of the company shall be applied—first, in paying to the holders of the new preference stock their before-mentioned preferential dividend at the rate of 5s. per cent. per annum; next, in paying to the holders of the amalgamated stock before-mentioned a dividend up to the rate of 4s. per cent. per annum; and any surplus profits which may then remain, after making such several payments, shall be divided ratably amongst the two classes of stockholders.

Assuming then, as has been above stated, that on the copper works being restored to their full working efficiency, and allowing for a temporary loss on the manufacture of iron, the company may reckon on realising a net annual profit of £35,000, it is manifest that, even if the existing depression in the iron trade should continue unaltered, there will be the means of immediately paying the preferential dividend of 5s. per cent. to the subscribers of the new capital of £200,000, and of raising in a short time the guarantee fund of £30,000; and that as soon as this has been done the remaining profits will suffice, after paying such preferential dividend, to pay a dividend at the rate of not less than 4s. per cent. per annum to the holders of the £50,000 of amalgamated stock, whilst a very moderate improvement in the iron trade would at once raise the profit of the company to an extent which would enable them to give a further annual return to all parties concerned, whether holders of preference or of amalgamated stock.

The remaining subject specially referred to the committee was the selection of individuals to be recommended for future election as governor, deputy-governor, and assistants of the company, and to this important subject the committee have accordingly given their most anxious and careful attention. Their object has been to secure the assistance and co-operation of gentlemen who, by their character and habits of business, or as representing large existing interests in the company, may give confidence to the proprietors and the public, and afford a guarantee for the future upright, judicious, and economical management of the company's affairs. The committee are enabled to calculate with confidence on the attainment of this object, and when the contributors of new capital shall have been ascertained, so that all interests can be fairly represented, they will submit their list for the future election of the company. But in the meantime, certain preliminary proceedings are required by the company's Act, and until these shall have been taken the future direction cannot be fully completed or formally announced.

The 15th section of the Act requires that as soon as the debenture-holders and creditors shall have resolved to convert their debts into stock, and the stock to be so created shall have been allotted, a meeting shall be held under the provisions of the Charter for the election by the then existing constituency, and on the then ex-

isting qualification, of a governor, deputy governor, and court of assistants, who shall immediately proceed to raise the new capital of £200,000, under the provisions of the 15th and following sections. The subscribers to such new capital can, of course, have taken no part in such election, although they will be justly entitled to elect a court of assistants, and to be elected members of the company. The committee, therefore, consider that the Court to be so elected must be considered only as provisional, and as appointed for the sole purpose of putting the Act into force, and that when the new capital shall have been raised, a due proportion of their number must be prepared to retire, in order to give to the holders of the new shares a voice in the future direction.

The following gentlemen (being the minimum number allowed by the Charter under which the election is to take place) have for this purpose consented to serve as directors, and the committee recommend them for election at the meeting to be held under the 15th section of the Act, on the understanding that when the new capital shall have been raised they shall place their seats at the disposal of the entire body of stock and shareholders, as then constituted, and who will then elect, under the provisions of the Act, either the same, or a smaller number, as may be deemed expedient.—Governor—John Dean Paul, Esq.; deputy-governor—John Henry Pelley, Esq.; assistants—Messrs. Andrew Bonar, Alexander Beattie, Benj. Cotton, Alfred Fowler, William Gilbertson, Alfred Janson, John Pease Kennard, Patrick F. Robertson, William Ambrose Shaw, and J. Ashton Yates.

On the whole, having regard to the great intrinsic value of the estates and works of the company, to the small sum for which they may be redeemed from the mortgagees, and, above all, to the advantage derived from the possession of a Royal Charter conferring most extensive powers and privileges on the company, the committee are of opinion that the shareholders are well advised to accept of the Act of Parliament, under which the stockholders are secured against all personal responsibility, and incur no risk beyond the amount of their share in the common stock, the committee consider that the future prospects of the company, if revived on the above basis, and conducted with judgment and integrity, are of the most satisfactory nature; and they earnestly recommend the immediate and vigorous prosecution of the measures required by the Act for its revival.

ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES.—NEW SERIES.—No. XIII.

BY FRANKLIN COXWORTHY, AUTHOR OF "ELECTRICAL CONDITION."

Of the atmospheric influences of bye-gone ages we have no other record than is afforded in the remains of the animals of that period. These mostly possessed a powerful crushing or masticating apparatus, which enabled them to subsist on branches of trees; whilst in those of later date may be traced characters progressively partaking of the nature of the present class, which feed almost entirely on food of a nitrogenous property. The vegetable kingdom may, therefore, be supposed to have undergone a change calculated to produce these results; and it is within our remembrance that, when a boy, in Devon the nature of the potato was totally different to the root now raised there—it having almost lost its mealy character; whilst grain and all other plants of a nitrogenous kind have increased in quality in a corresponding ratio. That this change is referable to some cause is beyond doubt; and we think that its demonstration is both simple and easy, without the slightest departure from the rule that has governed our previous inquiry—a strict adherence to facts.

On the operation of combustion and respiration, we need not dilate—it being well determined that, for every 27 parts of carbon converted into carbonic acid, 73 parts of oxygen are abstracted from the atmosphere; whilst hydrogen combines with oxygen in the proportion of 1 to 8. Coals, wood, and turf or peat—the principal articles of combustion—contain a considerable proportion of hydrogen; but in order to simplify the question, although our argument will damage thereby, these materials will be considered as composed of carbon only—any estimate, in fact, that may be formed of the amount of ammonia generated being little more than approximate, and must unquestionably fall very far short of the actual quantity.

Of the amount of fuel consumed before the potato disease made its appearance we have not by any means a satisfactory account; but it may be observed that Newcomen's engine was introduced in the year 1765; and with the improvements that have been made on it, including those by Watt, continued in use only as a land engine until 1807, when Fulton practically applied the steam-engine to the propulsion of a boat; and from that period steam vessels have progressively increased in number; and with their increase steam has been applied to the locomotive and other purposes, consequent on the rapid improvements towards civilisation that have been developed within these few years; whilst furnaces of all kinds have kept pace with the appliances of steam. That the potato disease has increased in virulence with the increased consumption of fuel is unquestionable. We will, therefore, endeavour to trace what are the conditions necessary to the production of this epidemic.

The following statement, on the authority of Professor Ansted, will give an approximate estimate of the amount of coal raised, and, therefore, consumed in the world; and to it is added the respective coal-fields:—

	Tons.	Square Miles.
British Islands.....	32,000,000	12,000
France.....	4,150,000	2,910
Belgium.....	5,000,000	500
Spain.....	500,000	4,600
Prussia.....	3,500,000	1,200
United States.....	4,000,000	113,000
British North America.....	—	18,000
Total.....	49,200,000	—

Or about 50,000,000, to which is to be added wood, peat, and other combustible materials, also the carbon consumed in respiration, which certainly may be taken at 10,000,000 tons, making a gross total of 60,000,000 tons; 60 x 73 = 4380 + 27 = 162,000,000 tons of oxygen abstracted from the atmosphere; and if to this be added the 60,000,000 tons of fuel, or carbon, it will give 182,000,000 tons of carbonic acid generated. Now, it is self-evident that for every volume of oxygen abstracted from the atmosphere, there must be four volumes of nitrogen liberated; and although it is of rather less specific gravity than oxygen, its weight may be assumed at four times 162, or 648,000,000; and as this gas combines with hydrogen in the proportion of 8 to 1, we shall have a general annual increase in the amount of ammonia generated in the formation of snow—the rationale of which is given in No. VIII., and brought down to the earth, of no less a weight than 777,000,000 tons. That rain and snow water invariably contain ammonia is unquestionable; and although our principles were communicated to the editors of the *Philosophical Magazine* so far back as 1844, in the Journal for October, 1841, will be seen an article extracted from the *Comptes Rendus*, expressive of surprise that in halitones, analysed by the writer, should be found ammonia and black matter, analogous to the carbon of the vegetable kingdom.

That such an amount of accumulating matter, to which should be added the increase of ammonia of putrefaction, should induce a putrid disease in a non-nitrogenous plant, under particular conditions, may readily be conceived; and it is but reasonable to assume that the amount of moisture that passes through a plant should be in proportion to the evaporating influence in the atmosphere. In 1846 and 1847, when the evaporating influence was great, and the earth was negative, the potato disease prevailed; but with a similar amount of evaporation in 1849, and the earth positive, it totally disappeared. If, then, our position be correct, the remedy for this epidemic is self-evident—the abstraction of the ammonia being all that is requisite; and in 1847 we suggested to a friend that, for the preservation of his crop, he should plant the esculent between cabbages—a highly nitrogenous plant; and in half of a plot of ground which he so treated he had not half a dozen rotten tubers; whilst in the corresponding half, but without the cabbage, he had not as many sound. We are also informed by Mr. Bickerton, an experimental farmer in Wales, that he has tried the plan with singular success.

RAILWAYS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUZ.—The interest excited by the formation of the Egyptian Railway, under the auspices of the Pacha, for carrying out which Mr. Robert Stephenson and staff left England on the 22d Oct., has induced Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, to publish a small map of the route, with the adjacent country. From Alexandria the line proceeds in a south-eastern direction to Dammanhour, passing at short distances from Salamoun, Nadir, Warden, and Kelioub, to Cairo. It also shows the proposed route across the desert from Cairo to Suez, branching off from the Alexandrian line at Bulah, a few miles north of Cairo, and proceeding nearly parallel with the present Great Hadj route, to Suez on the Red Sea. The route of the proposed ship canal is also laid down, commencing in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Tineh, the entrance to the ancient Pelusiac Canal, and proceeding in a southern direction to Suez, terminating in vestiges of the ancient canal of Sesostris, or Necho. It is coloured to show the division of desert from cultivated country, and contains much interesting information respecting the ancient lakes, caravan routes, wells, pyramids, &c., with a small outline map of Europe, Asia, and Africa, to show the general route from various countries.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.—As the title expresses, this is a truly national plan. It comprises two distinct departments—the assurance department, which grants policies for the assurance of lives, deferred sums, and annuities; and the investment department, which receives, without reserve or qualification, from workmen and capitalists, any and every amount of money, from 5s. upwards. With obvious and consummate wisdom this department invites all ranks and classes, both sexes, and all ages—places its general operations in an executive board, but under the supervision of an agency representation—employs capital only in securities of intrinsic value—and divides the whole income amongst its members. No institution can improve upon an executive and supervision thus derived and constituted—no institution can find better securities—nor can any institution be more just and liberal in the distribution of profits. The plan is sound and comprehensive, and its promoters have not only secured but they have preserved its legal position with admirable judgment. They have, indeed, founded a "national provident agency, on the mutual principle and representative system;" and they have sustained it with scrupulous care through the late trying years of speculation, collapse, and epidemic, with a care so strict, as to have kept it unimpaired by loss or claim, and to now go forth in the formation of branches and agencies with the light and accuracy of a minute and ample experience.

MELTING GLASS.—Experiments have been tried in the United States of melting glass by the use of anthracite coal as fuel. A Mr. Brookfield is now running his large eight-pot furnace with no other fuel than anthracite coal. The time required to make a melt with wood is from 14 to 16 hours; but with coal a melt is now made in 10 and 11 hours, thus making a great saving, and consuming only between 2½ and 3 tons of coal. This is one of the greatest discoveries that has been made in the manufacture of glass.—*The Architect*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE EFFECTED A WONDERFUL CURE OF LAMENESS OF FIVE YEARS' DURATION.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Brandenburgh, of Turk's Island, Bahamas, dated August 8, 1851.—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir: I suffered during five years from lameness, occasioned by a severe cold, which confined me to my room for two years and a half, during which period I tried various remedies, but derived no benefit whatever from them. I was then recommended to try your excellent medicine, and from that time I have experienced the greatest relief. They have proved most efficacious in my case, as I have now been able to walk without any assistance, and am free from pain."—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.—No. I.

The time has at length arrived when the resources of this rich and fertile land are about to become practically known to the capitalists of the mother country; long and patiently have its inhabitants waited "the good time coming;" the whispering they have for so long heard has opened its voice, and said you shall, "wait but a little longer;" and right gladly has the tidings been received. The spirit of enthusiasm, so proverbial to the Irish people, is beginning to be aroused. English strangers have been and are among them, who have commenced a careful inquiry into their necessities; they have visited the cabin of the peasant, the homestead of the farmer, and the mansions of the nobles; welcome greetings have attended them at every step—they have found true and honest hospitality among every class. Let them go on: let them search diligently, for amply will they be repaid. Willing hearts and willing hands will be found in every village to direct and assist them; smooth will be the path and pleasant the way that leads them through this land of promise.

The principal object we have in view in the publication of this series of papers is to give the general public a brief descriptive outline of the mineral resources of the country; and although we shall have occasion, now and then, to diverge a little from the main track, it will only be for the purpose of conveying to the reader a knowledge of things and circumstances, although not directly connected, yet of paramount importance to the perfect elucidation of the subject. The task we have undertaken is one of considerable magnitude, and which must necessarily run over a long space of time to complete, and be attended with much care, trouble, and expense; yet we zealously enter upon our work. We entertain a sure and certain hope that our observations will lead to inquiry: abler pens will follow in our wake, and if our humble endeavours should tend to the amelioration of the condition of the poor working man, we shall have performed one part of our mutual duties.

Let us labour, live, and learn—and, as Sturm says: "the strong should assist the weak—the well-informed should assist with his advice those who want it—the learned should instruct the ignorant—and, indeed, we should owe our neighbour as we do ourselves." If we act singly, our best efforts are feeble and weak; but what divided force cannot accomplish is easily executed by united strength. The ploughman sows and reaps the grain, of which he consumes but little himself. We do not live for ourselves only, for Nature has ordained that all beings should be useful one to another. Thus it will be if we employ the labourer, who is the prime mover of the engine of human industry: we set in motion a multiplicity of parts belonging to the same machine, whose regularity and velocities work in unison. Thus the excavator or tiller of the soil is dependent on the mechanic, he again on the manufacturer and merchant, and the merchant on the capitalist. Let us, then, endeavour, by association, to find employment for the first, when we shall, to use a familiar saying of the West, have "done our best for one and all."

In introducing our friends to the metalliferous districts of this country, we deem it the wisest course to describe those first that appear to offer the fairest field for British enterprise, and the safe employment of capital, commanding, at the same time, immediate returns, with the most positive assurance of ultimate success. We will, therefore, take our first pitch in the county of Waterford: here is a tract of land abounding with the richest iron ore, lead, and copper—from the River Suir, on the north, to the sea at Bonmahon, on the south—a distance of some 35 miles. If Nature has endowed the island with one favoured spot for the abode of human industry, and its own concomitant blessings, it most certainly is centred in this county. Here we have beautiful fertile lands, in a state of cultivation not surpassed, on an average, by those of England; tidal rivers, on which vessels of large burden can be navigated many miles into the interior; splendid forests of the oak, the ash, the beech, and the elm, enlivened with the pale foliage of the larch fir plantations; magnificent mountain streams and lakes, abounding with the salmon and the trout; fine deep creeks on the coast, where—

"Two craggy rocks projecting from the main,
The roaring wind's tempestuous rage restrain.
Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
And ships secure without their hausers ride."

Princely domains, with mansions, parks, sylvan glades, rippling rills and cascades; dell and dingle, interspersed with ancient sturdy oaks, beneath whose spreading branches the bounding deer find a quiet retreat; hoary-headed mountains, whose cloud-capped summits fill up the back ground of the picture in the horizon, forming a scene of indescribably magnificent grandeur. It has its bogs, containing the finest quality peat, the depth of which has never yet been ascertained. Here is a sufficient supply of fuel of the best kind to provide the wants of the people for ages to come; and, lastly, though not least, a sturdy, sober, religious, industrious, and contented working population.—C. S. R.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.

This company is established in France, for working gold mines in the Mariposa district of California, under leases from the Hon. Colonel John Charles Frémont. The capital is 5,000,000 francs (or 200,000l.), raised by the issue of shares of 25 francs each (or 1l. sterling), to bearer, with no further liability. In accordance with the French law of *Commandite*, under which the company is constituted, the affairs are conducted by the *Gérant*, assisted by the Council of Supervision in Paris; but powers have been obtained, by which the entire control of the company's affairs in England and California is under the superintendence of a council of seven gentlemen in London of the greatest respectability, some of them too well known in the mining world to need any comment from us. The engineers are Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of Queen-street Place, sufficient guarantee to the public that the department under their management could not be placed in more talented hands. The auditors, solicitors, and brokers, are well and generally known, and we doubt if any company ever appeared before the public under better auspices.

By the operation of this law of *Commandite*, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his share, and the shares being to bearer (*au porteur*) are transferable like a bank note, are not subject to registration or calls, and no deed has to be signed. Shares to the amount of 46,000l. have been issued in France, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of leases of the mineral property, in paying the expenses incurred in the establishment of the company, and the outfit of an expedition to California. The further capital is to be applied to purchasing and sending out the necessary machinery, with an efficient staff of miners, artisans, and competent agents, skilled in the various processes adapted for the extraction of gold, and in working the mines effectively. The leases are deposited with the solicitors of the company. The proceeds from the mines are to be remitted to England, and after deducting all expenses, divided ratably among the shareholders—dividends payable in Paris and London. The mining sets included in the leases held by the company comprise an extent of auriferous land seven times greater than that possessed by any other company. One of these sets is called Baldwin's Mine, which is upon the great Mariposa quartz vein, and about three-quarters of a mile from the city; it is 600 ft. square. The vein is from 4 to 5 feet wide, dipping south; the specimens taken from this mine are extremely rich, and are exhibited at the offices of the company. Capt. William A. Jackson, a mining engineer, resident on the spot above two years, inspected the property on the 28th March last, and reports most favourably thereon. The grants to the company, which include 500 acres of forest land (timber in abundance), are for 21 years, with clauses for renewal for a further term of 21 years, under a royalty of 1-6th, commencing in February, 1853, unless the profits in the interim should exceed 17,000l. In addition to these valuable grants, the company has secured a contract for a lease for 42 years from Col. Frémont of 10 acres of land, upon which works will be erected for the extraction of gold, by crushing, grinding, and amalgamating, not only the ores from their own mines, but generally in the reduction of the ores of the surrounding districts, by which alone a large revenue may be easily derived, and safely calculated upon. This view is confirmed in a letter from Colonel Frémont to Mr. Hoffman (his sole representative and duly authorised agent in England), as recently as the 15th May last, in which he deprecates the inefficiency of the machinery hitherto employed; and it forms an important adjunct to the company having the valuable services and co-operation of Mr. Hoffman—the only company of this nature that he has or will consent to act in connection with.

We consider these facts enough to create confidence that this is in reality a legally granted and constituted company, legitimately formed for the purpose of effectively working the property; and doubt not the highly respectable parties from whom the prospectus emanates will readily find that support among their mining friends as will enable them to carry out the views they entertain of its prosperity.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.—Diamond (crystallised colourless carbon) is the hardest of all bodies. In external appearance it has not, indeed, the slightest resemblance to coal, yet it can be entirely burnt up in oxygen, and carbonic acid is the only product obtained from it, and exactly so much is obtained as would have resulted from the combustion of an equally heavy piece of charcoal or coke. In order to crystallise a substance it must first be rendered fluid—which is done either by melting or dissolving it. Coal can neither be melted by the strongest heat, nor dissolved in any known liquid. Should a method ever be discovered for rendering it liquid, then diamonds could certainly be artificially imitated.—*Stockhardt's Experimental Chemistry*.

Original Correspondence.

BRYNTAIL MINE—ITS MANAGEMENT.

Sir,—The report which has just been handed to the shareholders in the above mine is, I think, anything but satisfactory. We find at the meeting, held on the 11th June last, it was resolved "that the future accounts be held every two months." Now it would be more satisfactory to those shareholders who did not attend the last meeting to know the reason why it did not take place at the time appointed, and why a period of four months should elapse before it was held. Whatever explanation was given to those who did attend, none has appeared in your Journal, or been sent to those who were unable to be there. I believe it has been intimated that the "repeated breakages of the crusher" was the cause; and, if so, why were we not advised of it? but it seems to me very strange what that should have to do to prevent the meeting: 100 tons of ore had been sold in the two months, and, consequently, the meeting ought to have taken place. Did the purser of the Alfred Consols postpone his meeting when the boiler burst?—no; then why should the purser in Bryntail put off his when the crusher broke, without advising the shareholders, and when he had 100 tons of ore to account for? There seems to have been great negligence somewhere; and if our officers are careless in these things, one naturally suspects that all is not right with regard to our finances. Let us see how financial matters are managed: we will in the first place take the report of 11th June:

Labour cost	£347 8 9	Balance from last account	£ 61 9 0
Merchants' bills	201 8 11	Ores sold (less dues)	1678 8 9
Carriage of ore	174 0 0		
Agency	150 0 0		
Dividend, 5s. per share	250 0 0		
Balance	117 0 4		
Total	£1739 18 0	Total	£1739 18 0

You will perceive that the cost for raising 150 tons of lead ore is put down at 1872s. 17s. 8d. Look at the charge for carriage of ore, 174s., more than 23s. per ton—this is really fearful. The next item is that of agency, 150s. It strikes me that we could have the mine much better managed than it is at a less salary. We will now turn to the last report, which is so flagrant that it almost bewilders one to go through it, and I am confident that the shareholders can scarcely believe their eyes when they find such a small sum carried to credit of the next account, and no dividend declared:—

Labour cost	£755 0 8	Balance from last account	£ 117 0 4
Merchants' bills	235 16 3	Ores sold (less dues)	1187 4 11
Carriage of ore	135 0 0		
Agency	100 0 0		
Balance	110 8 4		
Total	£1304 5 3	Total	£1304 5 3

It was expected that 60 tons would be raised monthly, and the cost thereof about 300s.; but upon reference to the above, it will be seen "that only 50 tons were sold, and the cost 377s. 10s. 4d.—thus we have a less quantity disposed of than was anticipated, at a greater expense. The merchants' bills, too, which amounted to 201s. 8s. 11d. when 150 tons were raised, is now 203s. 16s. 3d. when only 100 tons is accounted for—actually more; and here comes the agency again—100s. is charged from the 11th June to the 16th October at the rate of 25s. per month; but we must not take it so, we must calculate that this is only two months' salary, or at the rate of 50s. per month; for if the expenses of four months are herein included, why is not the whole of the ore sold during that time accounted for also? Perhaps some of your correspondents can explain how it is accounts are kept in such a strange manner. It is my earnest wish and desire to see mining carried on legitimately, and the accounts kept in a straightforward and business-like manner; and if those who are appointed to conduct mines were to do so, it would be much better for themselves and for those interested.—A SHAREHOLDER: Nov. 8.

WHEAL STANAGWYN AND WHEAL ZION—AS THEY WERE TO BE, AND AS THEY REALLY ARE.

Sir,—It would appear by Capt. Puckey's silence on the subject of this transient puff of 1851 (Wheal Stanagwyn), that he has wisely resolved to "bottle up his opinions and remarks until the copper and tin ores are brought to market," as requested by "Truonensis," in the *Mining Journal* of the 2d of August last. Since the Truro party called in Capt. Webb, and received his report (noticed in your Journal of 23d August) all further comment has been totally suspended upon this once favourite shuttlecock, so bandied to and fro in your paper, exhibiting such contrarieties of opinion as ought to seldom occur in a mining community. The folly of taking picked stones of any metal to an assayer, and then puffing the result of such assay through the medium of your Journal, should be deprecated on every side. The public, at all events, should never pay the least regard to such assays. A stone of rich ore may be picked out from the poorest mine in the world. The smelter's assay of the produce when offered for sale should be the guide. As a proof, Stanagwyn, by a private assay, made a produce of 20½ per cent. for copper, and yet they cannot bring a parcel to market that would pay the expense of dressing. Wheal Zion is another instance. "A Miner of Exeter," on the 20th Sept., states that "20 tons of ore were then being carried away to be sampled, and 30 tons more at grass; the greater portion of the 50 tons raised in a month, rich in quality." At the same time the agent's report states, "we have filled all the available room on the sampling floors at Calstock Quay, and are obliged to take another week to have ample space provided us for the reception of what ores we are now busily dressing, and defer sampling one week beyond the time fixed. Both our winzes are rich in black and grey ores. We find it necessary to enlarge our floors, to receive the ores daily coming up."

A month elapses without any account of the sampling, and your readers then learn, from the agent's report, that "the last assay of the ore, at the depth of 15 fms. from surface, yielded 58 per cent. of copper. It was intended to have sampled 40 tons a fortnight since, for sale by private contract; but this was delayed, in consequence of our afterwards determining to bring it to public ticketing at the end of Oct., with any additional quantity that may be dressed in the meantime. The ore already raised is much more largely mixed with muddle than we could have anticipated [pretty agents]; this will reduce the value of the ore now in stock to about 5s. per ton. Three-fourths of that from the 12 consists of muddle. The lode sinking in Lemon's shaft has a leader of black and grey ore 4 in. wide, producing on assay 13½ for copper. We shall increase our pile of ore as much as we can for the next fortnight, when the sampling of the whole will take place." That time has also expired, and no sampling has taken place, not even of the ores yielding by assay 56, or 13½ per cent., or the stock worth 5s. per ton; while, from all I can learn, when they do sample it will not even produce 5 "by assay" of the smelting companies, which, at 113s. standard, would realize only 2s. 18s. per ton. We shall see.

Nov. 12. ARGUS (of Truro).

MINING DIVIDENDS AND CALLS—"ARGUS" (OF TRURO).

Sir,—I have been induced, on different occasions, to read several of the numerous communications of your wonderful correspondent, "Argus" (of Truro). It appears to me that he must be an extraordinary personage to be able, with so great a degree of self-confidence, to pronounce a bold and unhesitating opinion on each and every mining adventure in Devon and Cornwall. It is to be regretted, however, that this *virgula divinatoria* should divulge the extensive discoveries of his magic wand under a fictitious name, and that he does not make known his real cognomen, by appending it to his gratuitous remarks, in order that the public may be fully aware of all the merits of so distinguished a judge. Presuming, of course, that your correspondent writes in a *bona fide* spirit, I think his own reputation is apt to suffer from his name being veiled under an assumed appellation. Any ill-natured person might be disposed to regard the productions of his pen much in the light of those of a well-known "oracle" at the "Royal property," or he might render himself liable to the charge by some that is said by an ancient writer to have been attributed to the discoverer of the celebrated "divining-rod."

Notwithstanding, however, all the ingenuity and acuteness that your correspondent may possess, I must take the liberty of differing with him on many points; but I shall at present refer only to his remarks in last week's *Mining Journal*. He first alludes to the amount of calls made in September, which he denies is owing to expenses of erecting machinery and other surface works, incidental to young mines, and which are, consequently, only a first charge, although you correctly state this to be the case. "Argus" then says that further calls are inevitable, on account of the trifling sales of produce making by most of them—many none at all. Further calls may be necessary, but not in like proportion for the same concerns, while the quantity of ore hitherto sold is no criterion of what may be done as the mines are developed; for it must be borne in mind that, after the erection of the machinery, &c., is completed, the operations will be more of a nature to make discoveries—being principally underground. "Argus" truly remarks, "To prove a mine, money must be expended, and time allowed for development." It would be well if this maxim were more considered.

"Argus" then speaks of the "awful list of calls made in October;" and in explanation states that, for that month, "no less than 33,806s. 10s. was required from the shareholders of 83 mines"—being at the rate of little more than 1000s. for each mine; or, if we deduct the last call made by one extensive concern (20,000s.), it would make only an average of 476s. for each! Also he alludes to the calls made in September—namely, 33,834s. 8s. 4d. upon the adventurers in 55 mines, or an average of only about 600s. for each mine! and in each case, he is remembered, for two months, and, in some instances, for three months' expenses. He says this makes the immense sum of 67,640s. 18s. 4d. for the two months, or at the rate of 405,845s. 10s. per annum invested in the development of mines! At this, "Argus" appears to exclaim with the Dominie, "predigious!" and adds that this sum is independent of the calls made, of which we do not hear, &c. Allowing these extras to double the amount, we would have the sum of 800,000s. per annum expended in laying open the mi-

neral wealth of the country. Why, two or three railway companies would spend as much in preliminary and parliamentary expenses, irrespective of the fact that as large a sum was called for by these undertakings in one month as all the mining adventures require in half a dozen years at least, while the funds of the latter are almost entirely devoted to actual working costs—there being scarcely a preliminary expense, with the per centage of management much less, and the whole machinery of the Cost-book System comparatively trifling to that of joint-stock companies. The fact is, that legitimate mining is becoming more and more a safer and more certain speculation, and the capitalist feels greater inducement to embark in it.

"Argus" appears to fear the results of a quarter of these mines proving as productive as their projectors anticipate; but I think he may be easy on this point, even should they turn out so. What difference has the extraordinary productiveness of Burra Burra in Australia made to the copper market? That mine alone yields just half as much copper as the whole of Devon and Cornwall, and even smelts its ore in the colony, and sends it direct to India, hitherto the best market for our copper merchants; and yet we are told that the price of that metal is firm at the late advance in price, and the mines of this country were never in a more prosperous state. I believe that a very much larger supply than at present of all the metals would meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices, although, no doubt, they would be subject to periods of depression, like any other commodity, for the miner cannot expect to be more favoured than any one else.

"Argus" observes that there are 317 mines in your list, independent of that of dividends. Some of these were stopped long ago, most of them from the causes which put an end to a great many—namely, bad management and inadequate capital. About 30 are Welsh mines, several at least of which pay their costs, and a large proportion are mines at which operations have only recently been commenced, and there has not been sufficient time to develop them.

Your correspondent then concludes with a most gloomy foreboding of the future; he sees nothing but destruction to all mining adventures, good or bad, no matter by whom they are carried on, and recommends the public to eschew these "pits" of ruin, and to invest in nothing but dividend-paying mines, as, of course, he assumes they are all destined to bear the test of ages, and to continue to yield an unlimited revenue. Let me ask in what position were all these rich adventures at one time? Did they never "make calls?" Have not many of them undergone a protracted struggle before they reaped the advantages? Are not a large proportion mines which have been abandoned by one, and even more than one, party of adventurers, from the deficiency of practical experience of agents, the inadequacy of capital, or the want of spirit among those interested?

I do not wish to hold out too sanguine a prospect, but I am desirous of promoting legitimate mining, and of endeavouring to correct remarks which, if heeded, would retard its progress. I believe that this important pursuit is becoming daily better understood, and more deserving of the encouragement of the capitalist public.—London, Nov. 13.

* Hosson says, that "the first inventor of the 'Virgula Divinatoria' was hanged in Germany as a cheat and impostor."

THE WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In a prominent part of your Journal of the 8th instant, it is stated that dissatisfaction is felt by some of the London shareholders in West Caradon at the amount of the late dividend, and also respecting merchants' accounts, &c.

I doubt whether shareholders, who do not attend the mine meetings and take part in the examination of the accounts, ought to feel themselves at liberty to impugn acts respecting which they have not sufficient information to form a judgment. Let them attend the meetings, or depute some friend to do so, and they will find no want of courtesy or of attention to any suggestions they may make. Respecting the amount of dividend, the Editor's remarks leave little for me to say. The merchants' bills passed at a meeting are not previously paid, but appear in the balance-sheet of assets and liabilities always presented. Were they paid, there would not be funds in hand for a dividend.

The ore-bills cannot be said to be anticipated, because it was the August cost that produced the ore sold in September.

The amount of the merchants' accounts is complained of as being "as great as in the most extensive mines in the county." Some persons seem unaware that West Caradon is one of the larger mines of Cornwall, employing about 600 persons; and I may add, that the ore is found in bunches on several lodes, all in hard granite, so that the expenditure is much greater in proportion to the produce than in some of the western mines, where the ore is more concentrated and in easier ground.

The question is, whether more materials than necessary are used, and whether the prices charged are as low as the articles can be got for.

The agents will be glad to be informed how any saving can be effected, either in the quantity of materials, or in the amount or price of labour. As to prices of materials, perhaps in no mine has more pains been taken to buy well. The purser gives the orders, and is in no way interested in the supplies; part are by contract, and the remainder at the prices charged at the western mines, adding extra carriage. In the matter of agencies and counting-house expenses, I submit that if there has been any fault it has not been on the side of extravagance. I must remark that the statement respecting the expenditure for nails, &c., has certainly the appearance of unfairness. It is as follows: "two months ago nails, &c., were charged nearly 240s., and it was considered six or eight months stock had been laid in. The present account shows the same items, 118s. 7s., proving it was not so." On referring to the printed abstracts sent to every shareholder, it will be seen that the items stand thus—May and June, "iron and nails, 231s. 16s. 4d.," and for the next two months "iron and nails, 118s. 7s." It cannot be matter of surprise if on such a mine as West Caradon, having four steam-engines, the bills of the ironfounders, when new work is wanted, and of the iron merchant, including a few pounds for nails, should occasionally amount to the larger of the sums named. The "powder and safety fuzes, 191s. 6s. 8d.," was four months' supply.

In conclusion, I would repeat my invitation to the distant shareholders to attend a meeting occasionally, or to call at my office at Liskeard, where I shall feel pleasure in exhibiting the accounts and giving any information.

Liskeard, Nov. 11. E. A. CROUCH, Purser of West Caradon, &c.

THE TIN-DRESSING MACHINE.

Sir,—In reading your valuable Journal of last week, I noticed a letter relative to my tin-dressing machine. I feel much grieved to think that Mr. Davies should resort to such means in endeavouring to establish such a known fabrication as appeared in the *Mining Journal* and the *West Briton*, a few weeks since. That Mr. John Davies was the inventor of a machine for cleaning tin, and which he fixed on Hewas Mine, near St. Austell, there is no doubt; and that the said machine was quite a failure in every respect, there is also no doubt; and that Mr. John Davies is endeavouring to establish his claim by misrepresentation, and on the work of my hands, there is likewise, unfortunately, no doubt. Mr. Davies openly avowed at St. Agnes Mine, on Saturday, the 1st of November (in my presence), that my model was quite unlike his failure at Hewas, and that he did not know when his model was made, whether before his machine was fixed at Hewas or not; he also confessed his daring charge of robbery on my part to amount to his fancying whether I had seen his model.

There is great doubt, however, whether Mr. Davies, in supporting his unmerited claim, has closely adhered to the truth, or acted in a fair way towards me; but I hope he feels himself bound to fulfil the engagement made in his last letter at the earliest period possible, in order to set before the public the unjust claim his fancy made to my invention, and still to leave the judges of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society free from the imputation of ignorance, or incapacity of judgement.—PETER MATTHEWS: Illogan Highway, Nov. 12.

THE TRENAULT LIME QUARRY.

Sir,—In perusing your Journal of last Saturday, my attention was drawn to some remarks on the Trenaute Lime Quarry, in the parish of Trewin, Cornwall, which has been brought before the public in 6000 shares, last price 2s. each. Fearing these observations may tend further to misguide the public, I request you to do me the justice to insert this, as my reply to the remarks above alluded to. I and a gentleman from London were in the neighbourhood of this quarry a short time since, but I had no interest in going to Trenaute, as it has been well known to me for many years. The gentleman alluded to declined visiting its caverns till he had seen some of the late owners. We, therefore, waited on Mr. Richard Dingley, banker, at Launceston, who, upon being asked for his opinion, said the quarry was not worth a half-penny, and that himself and several farmers in the neighbourhood had worked it on the most economical principles, at a time when lime was 20 per cent. dearer than at present, and though they paid but 10s. per annum rental, yet their loss was very considerable; and, taking everything into consideration, if the Trenaute was presented to him free, he would rather pay 50s. than accept it, and recommended strongly to guard against imposition. Upon this, our inquiries ended. But I feel bound to state it as my opinion, that it will entirely fail as a paying undertaking.—SAMUEL HOCKADAY: London, Nov. 14.

THE CONDURROW MINE.

Sir,—An anonymous writer is not, I think, entitled to any reply or consideration; but as he has evinced so much sympathy for me, I think I ought to be obliged to him: at the same time, I would observe that I stand in no need of it, as I am quite satisfied of the respectability of the leading adventurers in Condurrow, although we may at times have such as one as "A Shareholder, Redruth;" yet with such there is no community of principle. It is true that myself and a few of my friends here hold a large interest in this mine: yet were it ten times as great, we are quite willing to leave it in the hands of such a man as Capt. N. Vivian. And whether he be or not a model of perfection in management or practical experience, he possesses all the true qualities of an honourable and honest man. To "A Shareholder" I would say—Try to copy his example; and whether it be "dogged disposition" or "crabbed temper,"

still the brighter qualities will far outweigh the others, and hand his name down as a fair inheritance to his family, which is far better than gold. Yeovil, Nov. 13. J. GAMIE.

CORNISH AND CALIFORNIAN MINES.

Sir,—As some of our city gentlemen seem to think that the premiums upon the Californian mining companies are large upon so small a share as they are divided into, allow me to contrast these premiums with some of those upon the Cornish Mines. Take for example:—

	Paid.	Selling Price.
Devon Great Consols	2 1	£280
Levant Tin Mine	24	150
West Basset	104	375
Agua Fria	1	24
Nouveau Monde	1	24

If it be the fact, as reported, that the two latter companies have possession of the locations mentioned in their leases, the shareholders need be in no hurry in parting with their allotments at the present small premiums, for surely a "mountain of gold" above ground must be at least as valuable as a copper of tin mine under ground!—A CORNISH SHAREHOLDER: City, Nov. 14.

CARADON WOOD MINING COMPANY.

This mine is situated in the parish of Linkinghorne, Cornwall, and in the district between the Caradon, Holmbush, Callington, Trelawny, Trehane, and other mines of considerable note. On Monday, the 3d instant, a new water-wheel, 80 feet diameter, by 10½ ft. breast, was put in operation, and on the following Saturday the mine was visited by some of the principal shareholders and several of the well-known agents of the district. The wheel works excellently, and the operations are progressing expeditiously. The engine-shaft is down about 11 fms., and it is intended to sink 30 fms. under adit, or nearly 40 fms. from surface, before cross-cutting to the main lode, which is considered to be one of unusually fine character. There are several north and south and east and west lodes; the western one of the former being a very large strong lode, with a leader of flookan about 2 ft. wide, in which very fine granular lead has been found at 12 or 15 feet below the surface. Owing to the easy nature of the ground, the shaft can be sunk about 5 fms. a month.

In the evening an excellent dinner was provided at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, when the chair was filled by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq.; and there were also present Arthur Dean, Esq., Capt. Capel Cope, — Anstis, Esq., agent for Sir W. Trelawny, and the following mining captains: Dunstan, of West Caradon; Osborn, of Wheal Venton; Kemp, of Trelawny; Richards, of Trehane; S. Secombe, of Phoenix; J. Secombe, of Marke Valley, &c. After the healths of the Queen, her Royal Consort, the Lord Warden of the duchy, and the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, had been given, the CHAIRMAN proposed, "Success to Caradon Wood Mine." He stated that in doing so he was relieved from the necessity of entering into the merits of the undertaking from being surrounded by so many well-known and experienced practical men, who had inspected the mine. No mining adventure could be certain of yielding profitable returns before the fact was actually realised, but he believed that few held out such favourable prospects as the one to which their attention was particularly directed on this occasion. He was anxious to promote, as far as he could, the science of practical mining, in order that such investments might become as safe as it was possible they could be. As a commencement of the course he had marked out, and principally as an example to others of greater influence, he had elsewhere offered prizes to the underground men at a mine in which he was largely interested, for the most feasible and practical report on its state and prospects. It was necessary to induce the working miner to reflect on the operations of the laws of Nature, which his daily pursuits lead him so frequently to witness, and to teach him to draw the most evident and practical conclusions from the facts which he has so many opportunities of collecting. After a few more appropriate remarks, he concluded by proposing, "Success to Caradon Wood Mine."

Several complimentary toasts were then given; among which we may mention that to Mr. Anstis, who, in responding, stated that, as the representative of Sir W. Trelawny, he was much pleased at the manner and spirit with which the works had been carried on, and he hoped they would result in success to the adventurers, which appeared probable from what he had heard.

Mr. DEAN proposed the healths of the agents and contractors, whose united efforts had produced the excellent piece of machinery they had seen at work that day, which was duly acknowledged by Capt. R. Dunstan, of West Caradon, the manager, and Mr. Williams, of the firm of Nicholls, Williams, and Co.

On the healths of the several captains present being proposed, they each expressed themselves very favourably of Caradon Wood.

Captain OSBORN, of Wheal Venton, stated, that he had never seen a more promising concern. He had given a good opinion of it at the commencement, some months ago, and what he had seen that day had impressed him still more strongly with its value. He concluded by passing a high eulogium on the plan announced by Mr. Murchison, the details of which he read at length.

After passing an agreeable evening, the party broke up at a late hour.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN SOUTH WALES.—THE GLAMORGANSHIRE DISTRICT.—The number of projected undertakings in the mining world renders the public, to some extent, cautious before they become connected with any new scheme, unless it has some *bona fides* on which to claim attention. This appears especially the case with the Bishopstone Mine, of which an advertisement appears in our columns, inasmuch as, in contradistinction to the usual course of proceeding, this mine has been tested, and put into working condition, at an outlay of upwards of 4000s., before the attention or co-operation of the public in any way sought in its favour. About 18 months back, several gentlemen (a list of whom we have seen, and whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the facts set forth) took a lease of this property, which they have worked under the superintendence of Capt. Henry Francis. The mine was divided into 2000 shares: 1200 are held by the parties referred to: 300 were "free shares," while the remaining 500 were reserved for future issue. After sinking the engine-shaft 20 fms. the lode was cut, and upwards of 40 tons of good-quality lead broken, and sent to market. Evan Hopkins, Esq., and Capt. Matthew Francis have fully inspected the mines, and whose reports are appended to the prospectus now issued. These reports are highly encouraging, and conclude by strongly recommending still greater vigour in prosecuting the mine, and, as a consequent result, the expenditure of more capital. In this state of things, the proprietors have determined to issue the reserved shares to respectable parties, on terms most favourable for entering into an undertaking so advanced; and we think they are perfectly justified in saying—"Now that the lodes and required workings are determined, the mine can scarcely be regarded as a speculation."

WEST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—This mine, situated in the parish of Crowan, adjoining Camborne, and on the lodes of Wheal Buller, Wheal Bassel, and other mines, is now being subscribed for freely by the public; and by the notice in our Journal of to-day, it will be seen that the share-list will be closed on Friday next. Messrs. Foster Brothers, the eminent stockbrokers, who have just brought out so successfully the Ave Maria Gold Mine, are the brokers; and the management of the mine is in most experienced hands. The shares are likely, we hear, to realise a premium.

WHEAL EDWARD.—We are happy to state this mine has changed hands in favour of the Wheal Zion Company, under whose management, no doubt, it will be carried out with spirit and economy. From the geological position and connection it has with the other rich mines in the neighbourhood, the most favourable results are fully anticipated; and those who obtain an interest therein, may consider themselves fortunate by embarking in an undertaking possessing such advantages as Wheal Edward.

WHEAL SAMSON.—This mine (the resumption of which we reported a few weeks ago, and relative to which such sanguine expectations were created, in consequence of the rich samples of ores which had been obtained from partial operations on the lode) appears to be progressing most favourably for the adventurers. It was previously ascertained that the great prospects of the mine were situated to the eastward of a junction of two important lodes, which precipitated themselves in the face of the cliff, and which junction was calculated to take place at about 80 fms. at the surface, and probably about 120 fms. inland or eastward from its base. The operations determined upon were to drive two levels—one about 14 fms. from the surface, and the other at high-water mark—such lower level being about 50 fms. below the upper one. It was calculated that the driving of these levels would form the principal preliminary costs of the adventure, as it was not anticipated the mine would make any returns during such operations, nor until after reaching the junction; but, in this respect, the results are now appearing very much to the advantage of the adventurers. In the upper level a bed of muddle has been driven through; many tons are now at grass. It yet continues in the end, and is gone down in the floors of the level; it increases in richness every fathom as it approaches the junction, and is reported, upon assay, to be saleable at a price very far exceeding the cost of its return, even in driving the level, without stopping away; it is composed of silver, sulphur, and white iron. There is also a shaft now sinking on the course of the lode at some little distance from the base of the cliff; this shaft is reported to be going down through a bed of muddle, of superior quality to that which is in the floor of the upper level, but it has not yet been assayed. It appears, therefore (if there is nothing better), that there is a complete bed of muddle between these two levels, averaging from 50 to 70 fms. in length, about 50 fms. in depth, and 5 ft. in width; such space might, therefore, be calculated to contain at least from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of such matrix or muddle. The cost of stopping away, after the levels are driven, might be estimated at less than 5s. per ton. In consequence of these prospects for speedy returns, and the very important indications which such a body of argentiferous muddle in advance of the lode might be fairly considered to denote, the shares are selling at a premium, with a steady rise.

Wednesday.—J. Lewis was killed while employed at the Oak Mill and Forge.

arms were both broken, and otherwise shattered—one has since been ascertained: a portion of his hip was cut off, and he suffered other bruises on the head. Blanche's skull was fractured, and one of his hands much shattered. Nuts received a slight blow in the head, and Wye escaped unhurt.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Wheel Gill.—As several men were employed in the erection of a boiler, a rope broke with which it was suspended, and the boiler fell, crushing a poor man named John Urm, mine carpenter.

NORTHERN COAL MINING COMPANY—WINDING-UP.

On Saturday, the first meeting since last August was held before Master Timney, and the business of the day was for the official manager, Mr. Quilter, to give an account of his "stewardship" during the long vacation. He stated that, at the last meeting, the deposit on the sale of some of the company's engines and other property, which he was in expectation of, had not been made; but since then he had received it, and felt confident the remainder of the sum demanded would be forthcoming. He would now call his Honour's attention to—

Mr. Moore's Case.—His Honour would recollect that upon a former occasion a compromise with this gentleman for 1000, in discharge of his debt of 2207, had been under consideration, upon the grounds of Mr. Morrey having pleaded his total inability to pay any more. Since then, however, his affairs had assumed a new and prosperous aspect, for it appeared that he had received some accession of fortune, in the shape of a legacy, through the death of a relative; but he still contended that he could pay 1000, and no more, in full discharge of all his liabilities to the company, and against future calls. He (Mr. Quilter) understood that Mr. Morrey was a clergyman in the country, but he did not know exactly what his pecuniary circumstances were. He also wished to mention that he had received a letter from Mr. Dodd, of 141, Broad-street, Mr. Morrey's solicitor, assuring him that Mr. Morrey would be obliged to borrow the money from his friends. However, it appeared rather singular that he could pay 1000, before he got the legacy, and could only pay the same sum now. The one statement followed so closely upon the other, that he (Mr. Quilter) would consider it necessary to make some further investigation into Mr. Morrey's affairs before he could recommend his Honour to accept his offer, particularly when he bore in mind the fact that several other contributors had been called upon to pay up, who were just as well entitled to sympathy as Mr. Morrey.—The Master concurred with the official manager, and ordered the case to stand over for further inquiry.

Charles Leopold Robinson, of Great Yarmouth, forty shares.—This was a case in which the contributory applied for time to pay 1500, which he offered as a compromise for his liability to the call of 100, on the 40 shares; the question then was, could he be rendered liable for the payment of interest so long as the principal remained unpaid.—The Master declined entertaining this point, as there was an appeal pending before the Lord Chancellor, upon the same point in another case.

Mr. Lawrence's Case.—This was the case of the old story of executor's liability, and one of interest on calls also, which amounted to 4000.—The official manager said he had a good many cases like this. There were several contributors who had paid money in anticipation of the calls by the directors, and they conceived they were entitled to interest on money so paid, and under that impression had actually deducted it from subsequent payments. Now his (Mr. Quilter's) own opinion was, that those parties were entitled to interest; but he had taken care to tell them that he would hold them liable for the amount they had deducted until the question had been judicially decided. The Master said that it would be advisable for the official manager to consult Mr. Stewart on the point. That gentleman had a large interest in the company, and represented a large body of shareholders, and had also had very great experience in the management of the affairs of the company.—To stand over.

Mr. Spooner's Case.—This gentleman, it appeared from the statement of the official manager, had been a coal owner in Newcastle, and the sum due by him upon calls was 250. In a communication he had received from Mr. Spooner, that gentleman represented his pecuniary circumstances as being so bad that he felt unable to offer more than 5s. in 12, and he (Mr. Quilter) had every reason to believe the statement to be true, as it had been corroborated by several communications he had received from other parties in Newcastle. Indeed, he had reason to believe that every one connected with coal mines in Newcastle had been all but ruined, in consequence of the very low price at which coals could be had in London from the railway companies. In fact, there was one colliery in the possession of the Northern Coal Mining Company, which had cost 130,000, and which he had actually offered to give away, but no person could be found to take it and the liabilities already incurred. He had not the least doubt that the compromise offered by Mr. Spooner was one which would be more beneficial to the company to accept than to go to law.—The Master said that under these circumstances he would authorise the official manager to accept the compromise that had been offered.

Case of Mr. Faulkner.—This contributory is a chemist and druggist, residing in Exeter, and the official manager's demand against him was 700, being the amount of the call of 100 per share upon 80 shares, and it appeared that Mr. Faulkner had already paid 1800.—The official manager stated that this gentleman had offered to compromise the debt for 2000, which was at first refused. Since then, however, Mr. Faulkner had made a declaration of the actual state of his affairs, setting forth his assets and liabilities, by which he showed that he was unable to pay more than 5s. in the 12, upon all his debts. He (Mr. Quilter) had reason to believe the statement, and, therefore recommended that the proposal should be accepted. Mr. Faulkner was a gentleman struggling with difficulties, and was, at the present moment, largely indebted to his bankers.—The Master said he would let this case stand over until the official manager had taken the opinion of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. O'Neil's Case.—The call made upon this gentleman, who resides in Essex, was for 1000, being a call of 100 per share on 100 shares. He offered to pay the whole amount by half-yearly instalments of 100 each, with interest, and having given a guarantee to that effect, the Master gave his sanction to the arrangement.—No other case of interest was heard.

ARIGNA IRON MINING COMPANY—WINDING-UP.

An adjourned meeting was held yesterday before his Honour Master Senior, for the purpose of taking the initiative for winding-up the concern.—Mr. Bosanquet, one of the directors, attended with his solicitor; they complained of the absence of Mr. Parker, who had also been one of the directors, and who, it was understood, intended to oppose the winding-up.—The Master said he should wish to hear some evidence on the other side before he came to any decision.—Mr. Bosanquet's solicitor said he understood Mr. Parker's case to be that that gentleman contended that there was property of considerable value yet undisposed of, but he (Mr. B.) would be very glad to know where it was. He could only say that all the property had been disposed of, but the company was now so circumstanced that they could not dispose of their Act, and in fact had no alternative but to wind-up. At this moment, a clerk for Mr. Parker entered the office, and said he prayed for an adjournment of the case on the ground of insufficient notice.—Mr. Bosanquet said the company were anxious to wind-up as early as the year 1859, but unfortunately just at that time a fatal law suit had been instituted, which lasted for no less a period than eight years, when it was decided in favour of the company by the Lord Chancellor in Ireland. There was evidence before his Honour to show that all these proceedings were merely for the purpose of delay, for the whole of the works were sold in 1839, and nothing was left to carry on the works of the mine with. Mr. Parker had made an offer to purchase the mine, but he wanted to have included the funds in the hands of the trustees, which, of course, could not be done.—The Master asked if there were any claims against the company.—Mr. Bosanquet said there were none whatever, except that of Mr. Parker, which was a claim for services as a director. Mr. Parker's clerk said he would require access to the books and papers of the company, in order to come before his Honour fully prepared with his case.—The Master said he considered it but reasonable that Mr. Parker should have such access to the books and papers at the office of Mr. Bosanquet's solicitor. He would, therefore, make an order to that effect, and proceed with the case on Friday next.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Sinclair, Manchester, for certain improvements in locks.
J. Bernard, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, for improvements in the manufacture of leather or dressed skins, and of materials to be used in lieu thereof, and in the machinery or apparatus to be employed in such manufacture.
W. Smith, Derby; W. Dickinson, Derby; and T. Peake, also of Derby, for certain improvements in the manufacture of chemists and other piled fabrics.
G. Sheppard, Stockton Iron-Works, Fording Bridge, Hants, for improvements in the construction of apparatus for grinding grain and other substances.
H. B. Wilson, Esq., of the York Hotel, Blackfriars, for improvements in the construction of rails for railways.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Capt. H. Tynbree and J. D. Potter, Poultry, revolving parallel ruler.—J. Wilkes, Wolverhampton, circular padlock.—C. S. Vessey, Birmingham, detection tap.—J. Scarriff, Lincoln, telegraphic bell board.—A. Smith, Whitechapel, hand-propelled stove-brush.—W. and J. Lea, Wolverhampton, lock.—F. Taylor, Westbourne Park-villas, embossing press.—J. Elce and Co., Manchester, apparatus for applying grease to gearing.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

J. Creech, Fakenham, safety sea-bathing machine.—T. Cappe, Leadenhall-street, Brunswick-paraol.—J. J. Cortis, Great Pultney-street, extending foot tree.—J. S. Cocking, Birmingham, safety lever-bolt.—T. B. Grimes and Co., New Bond-street, ring-hang lamp cotton-holder.—J. Kertchley, Anstey, Leicester, chemical powder case.—J. W. Stephens, St. James's-street, Dublin, fire-protector for iron safes.—*Mechanics' Mag.*

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 17; sold, 12.

WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 58; sold, 36.

FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 110; sold, 67.

Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of October 1851.			
Newcastle	Ships	482	Tons 145,407
Sunderland		239	70,655
Seaham		136	35,012
Stockton, Middlesbrough, &c.		306	80,668
Blyth		28	7,074
Scotch		5	1,933
Welsh		16	4,076
Yorkshire, &c.		29	1,325
Small coal		1	1,327
Cum		1	260
Chinders		17	1,097
Total imported in Oct., 1851		1938	347,539
Imported in Oct., 1850			266,104

Inland coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of October, 1851.....Tons 2299

Inland coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of October, 1851.....16283

Comparative Statement of 1850 and 1851.

Imported from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1850.....Ships 10,135 Tons 3,430,367 tons

Imported from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1851.....0,548 2,603,367

Decrease in the present year.....677 237,900

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, November 14, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.		TIN	
Bar, bolt, & square, London	25 1 6-8	Old copper	per lb. 9d
Nail rods	6 0 6-8	Yellow Metal Sheathing	81d
Hoops	6 10 0-15	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	111 0
Sheets (single)	7 6-7 12 8	Foreign copper	77 0-67 0
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6-4 10 0	South American, in bond	77 0-67 0
Refined metal, Wales	3 0 0		
Do. anthracite	3 10 0		
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0		
Do. do. forge	3 10 0		
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1 19-1 19 6		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport	3 10 0		
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0		
Stirling's Patent in Glasgow	3 15 0		
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3 10-3 10 15		
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 0 0		
Rails (Staffordshire)	5 10 0		
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0		
FOREIGN IRON, &c.		FOREIGN LEAD, &c.	
Swedish	11 0-11 10	Block	per cwt. 4 4 0
CCND	17 0 0	Bar	4 5 0
PSI	—	Refined	4 10 0
Gouffier	—		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0		
FOREIGN STEEL, &c.		FOREIGN TIN, &c.	
Swedish keg	15 0 0	Banca, H. C.	4 10 0
Ditto faggot	16 0 0	Straits	3 19 0
English copper, d	0 10 0		
Tough cake	68 10 0		
ENGLISH COPPER, &c.		TIN-PLATE, &c.	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	0 10 0	IC Coke	per box 1 3 6
Tough cake	68 10 0	IC Charcoal	1 8 6
		IX ditto	1 14 6
		SPELTER, &c.	
		Plates, warehoused	per ton 13 15 0
		Ditto, to arrive	13 15 0
		ZINC, &c.	
		English sheet	per ton 21 0 0
		Quicksilver	per lb. 3s 6d

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto; p, ditto. q, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; r, ditto; s, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; t, ditto; u, ditto; v, ditto; w, ditto; x, ditto; y, ditto; z, ditto.

WELSH IRON is very dull of sale. In railway works not many bargains have transpired. **STAFFORDSHIRE IRON** is in better demand, and some considerable sales have been made during the past week for shipment to the Indian Presidencies.

SCOTCH IRON.—The demand continues good, and dealers and makers are very firm. American brands may be quoted at 40s. free on board in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants. No. 1, ordinary brands, storekeepers' warrants, free on board, at 38s. 6d. Mixed numbers, makers' obligations, free on board, at 38s. 6d. and No. 3, 38s. The last accounts from New York bring higher rates and a good demand. The total shipments from Glasgow for the first 10 months of 1851 were 278,919 tons; ditto 1850, 415,306 tons; making an increase in 1851 over 1850 of 136,387 tons.

SWEDISH IRON is without enquiry, with an increasing stock.

SWEDISH STEEL is more enquired for, and holders are firm; 100 tons to arrive have changed hands at 14s. 10s.

COPPER is in excellent request for home consumption.

BRITISH TIN.—The advance in the ore has caused much enquiry for the article; some considerable sales of common have taken place, and the smelters are shy in making sales for re-sale.

FOREIGN TIN.—A considerable business has been done in Banca, at 79s. and 79s. 6d., and at 80s. and 80s. 6d.; there are no sellers under 80s. 6d. In Straits sales have been made to some extent at 79s.

SPELTER.—About 55 tons to arrive, have been done at 13s. 15s. over ship's side, and 25 tons are reported to have been sold, at rates which have not yet transpired; there are buyers at 13s. 12s. 6d., and sellers to a limited extent at 13s. 15s.

LEAD continues dull of sale; there are orders from America to some extent at low rates.

TIN-PLATE.—Some large speculative sales have taken place, but there is a great absence of legitimate orders.

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—The sudden demise of John Wilson, Esq., of Dundee (the largest ironmaster in Scotland), on Sunday last, has caused great excitement here, and various are the speculations as to the probability of all the numerous and extensive works being carried on. His career has been a most successful one, having raised himself by his own industry from a humble station to wealth and opulence, and has at last become the largest individual master in Scotland, having no fewer than 21 furnaces. There has been scarcely any change in the market since last week, but storekeepers' warrants are more in demand, and a good business is also doing for consumers.

Mixed Nos., good makers' brands, free on board here.—39s. to 39s. 3d. per ton, net cash. No. 1, ditto 39s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. ditto. Mixed Nos., Galatherris ditto 40s. to 40s. 3d. ditto. No. 1, ditto 41s. to 41s. 6d. ditto.

The accounts respecting pig-iron from the States are more favourable than for the last two years, and American brands are in demand, but vessels are scarce, and freights high.

MINES.—There has been a little more animation in the market this week; chiefly, however, in dividend mines, and those approaching to that state: others being much neglected, except by their chief supporters. Caution is very necessary; and, by using it in the careful selection of good and promising mines, investments might be made in many with the prospect of remunerating results. The public attention at this moment appears to be enveloped in golden dreams abroad. When that furor subsides, the torpor in the market for British mines will cease, and a demand for shares be revived again. By the reports, published in another column, a considerable improvement has taken place in several concerns, to which we would call the attention of our readers:—viz., Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon, East Crofty, Tincroft, Merilyn, East Crowndale, Holmbush, Wheel Tremayne, Wheal Brear, and West Darnall.

In the Metal Market, Copper moves off steadily, and the quotations are well maintained.—English Lead remains the same as last. Part of the late arrivals of Spanish has been sold at 15s. 17s. 6d., duty paid.—British Tin is very satisfactory: appearances indicating a rise in price.—Foreign has also been much inquired for, and sales effected to a fair extent.—Tin-Plates have been greatly dealt in.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½d. per oz. Spanish pillar dollars, 5s. 0½d. per oz. United States dollars, 4s. 10½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Fine cake, 5s. 5d. per oz. American gold, 76s. 2½d. per oz.

We learn that the mines around Tavistock, which have for some time been under contract to supply Messrs. Vivian and Sons, the copper smelters, with all their copper by private contract, that at the expiration of six months all such contracts will cease, and the monthly raising of such ore will, in future, be sold at the public ticketings. We are exceedingly glad this step has been taken, as open competition will be found the best for all parties, and it will ensure our readers receiving a more correct account of copper sales than hitherto. We could wish to see the same plan adopted in tin and lead, and invite all concerned in uniting with us in a requisition that it should be so.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's ticketing was 2941 tons, amounting to 15,6200. 8s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 7½, 1032 13s. The corresponding sale last month was 3025 tons—7½, 1027.

A parcel of Peruvian silver-lead ore has realised about 1500. 10s. per ton. The Linars Mining Company have sold 5 parcels of pig-lead, 52½ tons, at 17s. 5s. per ton. Lead ore, 23 tons, at 11s. 1s. 6d. per ton.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Laxey (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 16l. 16s. per ton, by Meredith, to 18l. 8s. by Walker, Parker, and Co.

Wheal Mary Ann sold two parcels of lead ore—84 tons at 19l. 1s. 6d., and 57 tons at 15s. 7d. per ton.

Trehane sold, on Tuesday, 53 tons of silver-lead ore, at 21l. 6s. per ton. Merilyn Mine sold 70 tons of lead ore, at 11l. 1s. 6d. per ton, realising 775l. 5s.—the produce of October from that work alone.

Allt-y-Crib Mine sold 20 tons of silver-lead ore, at 10l. 9s. 6d. per ton. The mine is producing well, and the bottom levels are in ore ground worth 30l. per fathom.

Bryn-Arian Mine sampled on the 1st inst. 20 tons of lead ore, and is in course of dressing another parcel. The engine-shaft is down 6 fathoms below the 24 fathom level, expecting to reach another level in a fortnight. The stopes and rises appear to be yielding a fair quantity of ore.

At the Keswick Mines, they expect to sample 30 tons of ore in the course of the week. The ground in the bottom level is hard, anticipating to cut the vein in a few days. The stopes are turning out a considerable quantity of ore, as will be found by the report among the British Mines.

At the North Roskear meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Aug. and September showed—Balance from the last account, 16892. 13s. 3d.; ore sold, 4560l. 11s. 2d. = 6250l. 4s. 5d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3678l. 5s. 5d.; by dividend of 5s. per share (7000l.): leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 18711. 19s.

At Wheal Livel meeting, on the 7th inst., a dividend of 2s. per share was declared, and the mine reported to be in a state to warrant a continuance of them for some considerable time to come.

The Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company held an extraordinary general meeting of their shareholders at the offices of the company, in London, on Tuesday, for the purpose of repealing clause 7 of the Deed of Settlement, and to substitute in lieu thereof the following:—"That it shall and may be lawful and competent for not more than three

individuals to subscribe for and hold any share or shares jointly, except as executors or administrators, but that no share shall be divided into fractional parts; and that only one of the individuals named in the account, to be appointed by joint consent (notice of which shall be left in writing at the offices of the company), shall have power to vote at general or extraordinary meetings, to whom all notices shall be addressed, and dividends paid." A second meeting will shortly be held to confirm the same.

At Treburget Mine meeting, held at Truro, on Saturday last (Mr. J. O. Mayne in the chair), it was resolved unanimously, that Mr. Rooke, an adventurer therein, should be reimbursed the amount of debt and costs in an action brought against him in the County Court by a creditor of the mine, and that legal steps be taken against Mr. George Nicholls Simmons, to obtain possession of the sett, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith; and that Messrs. Hodge and Hockin be instructed to institute such proceedings immediately. That a committee be formed, three to be a quorum, and 2s. per month be allowed them for expenses; that Messrs. Passingham, Tregellas, S. Broad, J. and A. Vivian be appointed to conduct the affairs of the mine; that Capt. John Stevens be the agent, and authorised to sink the sump-shaft 8 fms. below the 7 fm. level, receiving 35l. for the work; that a new lead be cut to bring water over the wheel; and that all the cheques be signed by the purser, and countersigned by two of the committee.

At Unity Consols Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Lessee's balance of contract, 959l. 3s. 11d.; calls, W. H. Gray, 102l.; copper ore sold, 993l. 17s. 7d. = 1355l. 1s. 6d.—Balance last account, 484l. 19s. 9d.; office and other expenses, 18l. 16s. 8d.; tin dues, 5l. 15s. 1d.; merchants' bills, two months, 235l. 8s. 8d.; labour cost for Aug., 236l. 17s. 6d.; Sept., 234l. 9s. 5d.; leaving balance to next account, 138l. 14s. 5d.

At the North Wheal Trelawny (Quithoeck) meeting, at the Tamar Inn, Calstock (Captain Henry Hodge, of Wheal Mary Ann, in the chair), on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from the end of July last, 10l. 18s. 4d.; by call received of 1s. per share, 53l. = 63l. 18s. 4d.—Mine cost for August, 15l. 4s. 7d.; Sept., 17l. 3s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 31l. 9s. 11d. The accounts were passed, and a call of 1s. per share was made. The next general meeting is to be held at the Market House Inn, at Gunnis Lake, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852. In reference to the state of the mine, the agent remarked that the men continued driving in the direction reported last week, and that the lode was improved in extending north, both in its size and character.

At East Wheal Rashleigh meeting, on Wednesday (Dr. Heathcock in the chair), the accounts for the past two months were presented, amounting to 79l., but not passed, in consequence of the purser having left the company and gone to Australia. It was proposed by Mr. Richardson, and seconded by Mr. Clifford, that a committee of investigation be appointed to examine all the accounts from the commencement of the works. Mr. D. F. Lambert having been nominated as a gentleman well suited to take the situation of purser, was duly elected. The reports from the mine were read and received with much satisfaction—they being of a very flattering description.

At Trethevy Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—August cost, 150l. 7s. 2d.; Sept., 162l. 9s.; subsidy to shaftmen for October, 12l.; Drewe and Co., for timber, 133l. 3s. 3d.; Bone and Co., coal, 39l. 0s. 3d.; lessees, 120l. = 616l. 11s. 5d.—Balance in hand last account, 17l. 19s. 1d.; calls received, 443l. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 155l. 9s. 10d. All liabilities are now paid off, and upon the arrears of calls being paid the mine will be out of debt. A call of 17s. 6d. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 9½ fms. below the 40 fathom level, ground still hard. The 40, on the south lode, has been extended west from cross-course 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. The indications in the end do not hold out encouragement; operations are, consequently, suspended. They propose cross-cutting towards the north lode, while the engine-shaft is sinking to the next level. The estimated cost altogether is 1600. per month.

At the Caradon Vale Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance due last account, 234l. 19s. 4d.; cost for Aug., 111l. 7s. 3d.; Sept., 128l. 1s. 7d. = 474l. 8s. 2d.—Calls received, 215l. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 259l. 5s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made, and it was resolved "that in future, whatever levels require to be commenced, the captain and superintendent do send their opinions to the committee, who will determine thereon, and give instructions accordingly." The engine-shaft is down 3 ft. under the 45, and a level driven out north 3 fms. 1 ft. the ground much harder than in most parts of the mine. The south end is driving by four men, expecting to cut the lode in another fathom driving; the superintendent, however, is of opinion it will lead to nothing to pay for outlay. The 32 east is driving by four men; 9 fathoms have been extended since last meeting; the ground is in a broken up state, by small cross-courses. Nothing in the end worth pursuing.

The Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy two-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, after a very stormy discussion, was adjourned to the 20th inst. We regret to learn that, in consequence of the unpleasant differences now existing, and excited by four or five factious persons, the company is likely to be involved in litigation.

At the East Wheal Reeth bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 10s. per share was made. The accounts showed 104l. 5s. received from calls since last meeting, which, with balance of 125l. 12s. 2d. then in hand, made 229l. 17s. 2d.—The payments amounted to 183l. 17s. 10d.; leaving a balance in favour of adventurers of 45l. 19s. 4d. But on a comparison between the total assets and liabilities, there was a deficiency of 141l. 19s. 4d. against the mine, in consequence of which the call was made, which will clear off the debts, and leave a sufficient balance to meet the necessary contingencies.

At Herodasfoot Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for the quarter showed a loss of 543l. 11s. 11d., occasioned by a failure in some of the levels, the stamps being partly idle for want of water, and a reduction of 2l. per ton on the ore sold. The levels approaching Boase's shaft are improving. The expense of sinking that shaft has been 9000l. and the end nearest to it is yielding 30 cwt. of lead per fm. The prospects warrant the expectation of a good mine in this part of the sett. The balance against the company was 79l. 5s. 3d., and liabilities over assets to end of August 319l. 10s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made to discharge the same, and carry on the operations.

At Warleggan Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance per last statement, 158l. 9s. 1d.; calls received, 221l. 17s. 6d.; sale of ore, 94 11s. 1d.; suspense account, 30l. = 419l. 17s. 8d.—Labour cost for July and August, 75l. 2s. 8d.; materials, 41l. 3s.; salaries

A special meeting of the Blaenavon Iron Company was held yesterday (Mr. Masterman in the chair), to authorise the directors to raise 50,000l. on mortgage of their property, for the purpose of paying off some of the company's debentures on the best terms obtainable, and for other purposes connected with the company's position. The chairman stated that one effect of the proposed arrangement would be to release the proprietors from a liability of 35,000l., to which they were then subject. In the course of the discussion, it was stated by Mr. Hill (a director) that the command of money was alone wanting to enable the directors to carry on the works with the prospect of insuring a dividend. A resolution for authorising the raising of the loan was ultimately carried.

At Great Sheba Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Cost for Aug., 129l. 19s. 11d.; Sept., 158l. 13s. 4d.; paid Nicholls and Co. on account of wheel, pumps, and machinery, 400l.; paid P. Hambly, for materials bought at Caradon United sale, 117l. 2s. 4d.—699l. 15s. 7d.—Balance last account, 56l. 8s.; calls received, 527l.; leaving a balance against the mine of 116l. 7s. 7d. A call of 15s. per share was made, payable in 10 days; and Capt. Sprague was instructed to get the 12 fathoms of the shaft sunk, cased, timbered, and divided for 160l., as named in his report, which it is estimated will be accomplished in 14 weeks. Vatcher's lode in the shallow level proving not worth the outlay, they purpose sinking deeper upon the course of it, it being about 20 in. wide, composed of mudi, copper ore, and spar, underlying 2½ feet per fathom. The 50-ft. water-wheel works well.

At Pendarves and St. Aubyn Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Aug. labour cost, 156l. 9s. 9d.; Sept., 130l. 0s. 6d. merchants' bills, 173l. 9s. 4d.; office expenses, 10l. 18s.—470l. 17s. 7d.—Balance last account, 218l. 15s. 10d.; calls, 126l. 15s.; leaves a balance against the mine, 125l. 6s. 9d.—less arrears of call now due, 121l. 17s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At Yeoland Consols meeting, on the 5th inst., it was reported they had a large quantity of stuff ready for stamping. The new stamps are expected to be ready in a fortnight. The lode in Roborough shaft has improved.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of management of the Galt-y-Maen Mining Company, on Wednesday, the lease of the property was completed, and Mr. William George Legge appointed to act as secretary and purser, in place of Mr. Austin Edwards, resigned. It was resolved that the shares unsold should be subscribed for by the committee of management and their friends, and that the works, which had been stopped in consequence of the delay in the completion of the lease, should be immediately proceeded with.

At Alfred Consols, in the 90 east, the ore part of the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fathom. In driving south of Wyl's, in the 80, they have cut the south part of the lode—apparently that split off in the 70; it is at present 2 ft. wide, worth from 20l. to 30l. per fathom for copper ore; they are driving west, with every prospect of its yielding a quantity of good quality copper ore. The lode in No. 4 winze, below the 70, is worth 70l. per fm. The monthly setting was on Saturday last, when 32 tributaries took at an average of 1s. 9d. in 12.

At Holmbush, the lode in the 132 east improves as it departs from the slide; turning out of the present end about 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the winze under this level is worth 4 tons per fm. The flap-jack lode in the 120, east of the great cross-course, will yield 3 tons per fathom. The tribute pitches in the bottom of the 110 and 100 fm. levels, on the flap-jack lode, are yielding largely of low-priced ore, but showing an improvement downwards. Wall's shaft is sinking below the 100 in a beautiful killas, apparently quite clear of the ironstone.

At Wheal Tremaine, the boundary engine-shaft is down to the 83 fm. level; the cross-cut to the lode will be about 9 ft.; the branches are worth 24l. per fm. In the 73, east of Blookan, Allen's branch is worth 14l. per fm. The 63 east, on the said branch, 15l. per fm. At Allen's shaft, sinking below that level, the branches are worth 17l. per fm. The tribute department is looking well, and other parts of the mine proceeding satisfactorily. At Wheal Providence (South Sydenham), the engine keeps the water well in fork, at about 3 to 4 strokes per minute. The 14 fm. level is still producing very rich lead ore, and the stopes in the adit are yielding good saving work. Sufficient capital is now being subscribed to work the mine effectually, and the ores raised, at a low tribute, will shortly be applicable to the payment of a dividend.

At Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mine, as will be seen by the report among the British Mines, they have discovered, within a foot below surface, a most extraordinary deposit of lead ore, in an east and west lode, underlying north: 30 men are raising ore from this; teams carrying it to mill, and one preparing to take a load to Derwentlass for shipment. It is described as the richest mine ever seen in the district. Other lodes being in the sett, we should advise them to sell a parcel forthwith, to prove the quality, and see if quantity will follow in depth. They may then have a rich mine.

At Great Crinnis Mine (St. Austell), we are informed by a correspondent that steps are taking for the purpose of setting this once wonderful concern afloat again. Its fame for mineral wealth is too well known to need comment, and it is surprising to many how it has been left unregarded for the last score years.

At East Crofty they have made a discovery likely to be of the greatest importance, not only to that mine, but Tincroft adjoining. In the 24 fm. level they have cut into a caunter lode close home to the boundary of the sett, between them and Tincroft; it has been opened on about 2 fms., in a good course of ore. Caunter lodes in this locality have always been productive of riches, and this one promises well for both mines.

At the Wood Mine, the lode appears to widen as it deepens, and to run nearly north and south through the sett, which is extensive. The agent reports, and the inspector states confidently, it will make a profitable mine, judiciously prosecuted, in depth. The stratum is peculiarly favourable for a deposit of lead ore. Its proximity to Lophill Quay is also an advantage to the concern.

At Merilyn Mine, the 36 west is worth 15l. per fathom; the winze under the 26, 10l.; the 26 west, 20l.; the 15 yard level, 30l. per fathom. Other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.

At East Crowndale Mine, a considerable improvement has taken place in the south copper lode, in the 58 fm. level west: 2 ft. of the lode produced 4 tons of ore, and no south wall as yet seen.

At Galt-y-Maen Silver-lead Mine, as will be seen by the report among the British Mines, operations are about to commence just at the time when labourers are unusually plenty in the neighbourhood. Iron pyrites can be raised from the side of the mountain at 2s. per ton in winter, and at half that price in summer, and rendered saleable in the metropolis at from 25s. to 30s. per ton, where it would realise, according to estimate, about 34 10s. It has been analysed by Mr. Mitchell and other competent persons, and is employed in considerable quantities in the manufacture of sulphuric acid (the oil of vitriol of commerce), most of which contains arsenic. By the above analysis the ore of this concern is entirely free from it, therefore a preference will be likely to ensue for the produce they may bring to market.

The Konmare Mining Company have advices from Capt. Thomas to the 5th inst., which show a very satisfactory progress making in the shaft-work preparatory to sinking Croker's below the 36; it is highly important that it should be carried down to another level with all expedition, so as to come below all the former workings, and operate in whole ground. They naturally worked away all above that appeared valuable in sight, therefore the ore produce for some months can only be from fresh discoveries, or taking away arches of ground left for support. It will be seen by the prices given to the labourers at the last setting day that the ground is to be wrought at a very moderate price per fathom, which is doubly favourable to the undertaking, as it is a saving in time and money in the development thereof. A resident underground agent and dresser has been appointed, which step is highly judicious; the company's property will henceforth be under his watchful eye, and the process of rendering marketable the ore will be regularly attended to—they have from 30 to 40 tons of good quality ready for operating upon. The stamping mills, buddles, &c., are all getting in course for the purpose.

In our City Article of last week we stated that the lodes at Wheal Victoria were the same as those of West Caradon, and that they had, up to this time, yielded a profit of 36,252l. in the latter mine. The facts are, that the West Caradon Company has divided 42,104l. upon an outlay of 6130l., and the South Caradon Company has divided 65,280l. upon an outlay of 650l.—making a total amount of dividends of 107,384l. upon a total outlay of 5770l. On the 12th inst., Mr. Arthur Dean writes, "Yesterday I was underground at West Caradon, and from what I saw there, am more and more convinced of the value of Victoria. I could not perceive any difference whatever in the characters of the lodes, cross-courses, and granite at West Caradon and those of Victoria. From the manner in which Capt. Dunstan has carried out the former, I think we are fortunate in having his services at Victoria. He thoroughly understands the ground."

At Great Wheal Alfred, on Wednesday, a splendid engine, of 90-inch cylinder, constructed by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, was set to work by Mr. Samuel Grose, the engineer, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, many of whom recollected a similar event taking place 23 years ago, which led to the making immense profits, and heartily wished the present spirited adventure the same success.

At Wheal Blencowe, a few days since, Mr. J. Truscott, of St. Stephens, having engaged to remove the large stamps' wheel, weighing about 5 tons, from the Park Gwyn to the above mine, did it in the following manner:—Instead of taking it to pieces, he enlisted the services of men sufficient; and after the manner of squirrels in revolving cages, he placed them within the wheel, and thus he succeeded in removing it to its destination, assisted by guide ropes and planks, which served as inclined planes when hedges had to be passed over and the river crossed.

Wheal Brewer shares are in request, in consequence of its being now ascertained that no more calls will be required. These shares were, formerly worth 120l. per 256th shares.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Butterdon, Bedford, Venton, Treviskey, South Tamar, Bronfloyd, St. Aubyn and Grylla, West Providence, Merilyn, Trevelyan, Mary Ann, Wheal Soton, Bryntail, Kilbricken, Great Bryn, Trelawny, Galt-y-Maen, Tregonaut, West Wheal Rose, North Trelawny, West Callington, Busparvo, Wheal Golden, Samson, Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy, Carn Valley, Calstock United, Mary Emma, Mining Company of Ireland, Nant-y-Car, Dyfingwm, Allt-y-Crib, Wheal Franco, West United Hills, East Pool, Carvannall, Wheal Reeth, West Damsel, and West Seton.

In Foreign Mines, the transactions have been but few—viz., in Cobro, United Mexican, and Worthing.

In the early part of the week a very extensive business was done in the shares of the various Californian gold mining companies lately issued, which were in brisk demand, and commanded high rates of premium; Nouveau Monde ranging at one time as high as 2½ to 3 prem.; Agua Fria, 2 to 2½ prem.; Ave Maria, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; and West Mariposa, ¾ to 1 prem. Latterly, however, sellers have predominated, these higher rates inducing realizations, and quotations have been gradually reduced. The present rates of the market, which are as follows, are the lowest of the week:—Agua Fria, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; West Mariposa, ¾ to 1¾ prem.; Nouveau Monde, ¾ to 1 prem.; Ave Maria, ¾ to 1 prem. It will thus be seen that some of these descriptions maintain their position better than others. Other schemes are known to be in course of preparation, and this leads to an indisposition to operate at present.

We understand that at the board meeting, on Wednesday, Sir George E. Hodgkinson resigned the chairmanship of the Worthing Mining Company. The Alton Mining Company have received advices to the 10th October. At Labouchere's, the prospects are promising. At Woodfall's, the tributaries yield the usual small but remunerative returns. The stope in the shaft at the Old Mine is turning out about 4 tons of ore per fm., and that in the north-east 6 tons. In other parts no alteration, the returns for the two months being rather more than 20 tons of copper.

The Linares Mining Company have received advices from Capt. Curry, dated Nov. 1. The new 7-in. pumping lift is lifting the water from the 45 fm. level to surface; the 7½-in. is working below, preparatory to sinking for a 65. A speedy improvement is expected in the 55, west of Wilson's. The stopes east of the Tanteo will produce 3 tons per fm.; the 45, east of Shaw's, 1½; the 31, about 2 tons per fm. In the Buena Ventura winze, the lode is yielding from 5 to 6 tons per fathom, opening on a fine piece of ground, sinking on tribute at 1 real per arroba. The tribute department is looking well, 22 pitches working at an average of 31s. 7d. per ton, dressing included. The October raising is 200 tons, and 230 estimated for Nov. Lead ore weighed in, 1st Nov., 25 tons 10 cwt.; total in stock, 183 tons. Pig-lead smelted to same date, 24 tons; total in stock, 508 tons.

The Imperial Brazilian advices, received yesterday, are to the 28th Sept. The gold report from the 28th August to the 27th September is—Gongo, 20 lbs. 9 ozs. 4 dwts.; Bamsal, 2 lbs. 4 ozs. 13 dwts. 2 grs.—23 lbs. 1 oz. 17 dwts. 22 grs. The latter mine continues poor. The Maria workings are represented to be of immense extent, capable of employing a large stamping power for an almost indefinite period. A portion of this has been stamped on trial, and produced about 53 grains to the ton; another lot, taken a considerable distance off, 11 grains—the estimate being that a yield of 7-74 would pay cost. The committee express themselves convinced that, if the company "can be induced to launch out the capital required, they will be remunerated for it." The captains recommend the erection of a 24-head stamps immediately, and the committee have sanctioned it accordingly. At Gongo, the produce has been increased by taking away an arch on the main vein, in the bottom of the old 14 fm. level, which yielded 9 lbs. 7 ozs. 12 dwts. of gold. The levels, however, are poor.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company received advices yesterday, dated the 28th Sept. They are much too lengthy for our columns this week. The produce for August is 25,432 ois.—244,333 lbs. troy; 24,916 being from 7175 tons of stone, yielding 347 ois. per ton, and 516 from the arrastras. The stamps working averaged 11845 heads—the produce (less duty, 1272) being 24,160 at 7s. 8d.—9261l. 6s. 8d. The costs for August, Rs. 49,661 25d., at 2s. 5d., 6000l. 14s. 8d.; leaves a profit of 3260l. 12s. The first 10 days in Sept. increased the returns 8657 ois.: 45,520 ois. were sold at Rio Janeiro, and a remittance on account thereof received by the board this packet. To the 28th Sept., the gold extracted amounted to 16,431 ois. from 105679 cubic ft. of sand, the result of 19 days' stamping—1554 ois. per cubic ft.; expecting a better month's yield than for the three preceding months. The Bahu Mine is much improved, and so is the quality of stone from the mine.

The United Mexican Mining Association has received advices to the 29th Sept. of a more cheering nature than for some considerable time past, as will be found in another column. The experiment of working the Mine of Rayas by buzones has proved successful, the profit realised in the first month being \$15,098 5 3. Similar operations will, therefore, continue for some time, and it is to be hoped with equal profit to all. Jesus Maria y Jose is gradually developing in depth, where the indications are of a cheering nature. At Mina Grande the vein is looking more promising,—supposed to be the long-sought-for Pozo Blanco.

The Annatto Bay Company received the first shipment of copper ore from the mines of this association at Jamaica, per West India mail packet, on Tuesday. This consignment consists of seven barrels, weighing upwards of 25 cwt., and the ore is reported to be of a very fine quality. The advices are generally encouraging, but great want is felt of able assistance at the mines, and the board is strongly urged to dispatch an additional number of Cornish miners.

The advices from Sydney and Maitland (to the 18th Aug.) are the most encouraging yet received in respect to the gold discoveries. The journals teem with nothing else but the reports of success in different parts, and the course of events is similar to that observable in California during its early stage. Numerous parties were returning, disappointed or beaten by fatigue and privation, while others, who had come to Sydney, were again starting to try their fortune. Instances are given of comrades leaving each other through ill-success, and immediately after meeting with large lumps of the precious metal. Capt. Erskine, of H.M.S. *Havana*, had been to the "digging," being anxious to see them ere he left for England, and he purchased the largest pebble, or water-worn piece of gold obtained in Australia up to that date. "The gold flakes were about the size and weight of a man's hand, and the specimens obtained weighed 51 ois. 13 dwts. 12 grs. Several large lumps of 40 to 70 ois. are reported, but the greater portion weighed 1 to 3 ois., and was very dun in colour, and much beaten by the hammer in extracting it from the quartz." Two men had written to the Governor of New South Wales, reporting great discoveries in the Moringa river. In one day, the 7th Aug., 10,000l. in gold was brought to Sydney under escort, and the selling price was 3l. 8s. 4d. to 3l. 8s. 6d. per oz. The writer of another letter, dated August 8, says:—"The famous hundredweight of gold is sent to England by this vessel, consigned to Matheson and Co. This, I believe, is the largest mass of gold that the world has ever seen. Unfortunately the aboriginal native by whom it was found, smashed it up, to separate it from the quartz. It is still, however, in its present state deserving of your inspection." It is stated in one account, that a single lump, worth more than 4000l. had been found. Government had been blamed for charging a tax upon some gold, about 112 lbs., after it had passed into the hands of a purchaser, making the latter pay, although the finder had a licence, and such an injustice, it was hoped, would not occur again. Some new official regulations had just been issued about quartz gold, the substance of which is, that royalty of 10 per cent. is to be charged on that obtained upon Crown lands, and 5 per cent. on private lands. The gold already exported amounted to about 70,000l.—viz., 11,648l. and 28,785l. by the *Mary Bannatyn* and *Bonadine* in July, and between 20,000l. and 30,000l. by the *Mount-pleasant* *Epiphany* in August.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares have been in improved request during the week, and business could be done in Venton, Tremayne, Wellington, Merilyn, St. Aubyn and Grylla, and others, at a very slight difference in price between buying and selling. A large number of West Tolyne shares are held in Hull, and steps are being taken to consider what is the most prudent course to adopt in the present position of the mine.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. PRYOR will SELL BY AUCTION, at the TYWARN-HAYLE MINES, in the Parish of St. Agnes, on Monday, the 24th instant, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, the following:

SPARE MATERIALS.

10 9-feet 17-inch pumps.	1 6-feet 13-inch door-piece
20 ditto 16-inch ditto.	1 8-feet 15-inch wind-bore.
1 ditto 13-inch ditto.	1 10-inch H and top door-piece.
1 ditto 14-inch ditto.	1 9-feet 13-inch wind-bore.
10 ditto 12-inch ditto.	1 10-feet 11-inch working barrel.
1 6-feet 12-inch ditto.	1 6-feet 11-inch wind-bore.
7 9-feet 11-inch ditto.	1 10-feet 10-inch working barrel.
3 ditto 10-inch ditto.	1 9-feet 10-inch wind-bore.
5 Matching pumps, various sizes.	1 6-feet 8-inch door-piece.
1 15-inch H and top door-piece.	1 6-inch stuffing-box and gland.
1 18-inch plunger pole with stuffing-box and gland.	1 6-feet 7-inch door-piece.
1 15-inch plunger pole with stuffing-box and gland.	7 pair faggotted rod plates, 20-feet long by 8 inches wide.
2 6-feet 13-inch door-pieces.	Several lots of 9-16ths whim-chain.

The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of Mine Agents and others to the above Materials, the same being almost new, and will be peremptorily sold. Any further information may be obtained of the Agents of the Mine, or at the Auctioneer's offices, Town Hall, Redruth.—Dated November 12, 1851.

LEAD ORES

Bidders.	Sold at Aberystwyth, on the 7th Nov.	Amount Bid.
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers)	£10 9 6
Mitchell and Son	8 18 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	10 3 6
Pontifex and Wood	8 7 0
Thomas Somers	9 0 6
Tamar Smelting Company	9 12 6

Bidders.	Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 12.	Amount Bid.
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£18 8 0
Mather and Co.	17 12 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	18 4 0
John P. Eytton	17 10 6
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	17 10 6
Thomas Somers	18 4 6
Tamar Smelting Company	17 2 6
J. H. Meredith (trustee of the late J. T. Treffry)	16 16 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	17 3 0

Sold at Liskeard, on the 10th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price p. Ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	84	£19 1 6	T. Somers.
ditto	57	5 17 6	Tamar Smelting Co.

Tickets at the White Horse Hotel, Holwell, on the 13th November.		
Maeserwaddu	120	£10 13 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	120	13 6 ditto
Costia Llys	121	11 3 6 J. P. Eytton.
Hondre	12	10 0 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	14	10 3 0 J. P. Eytton.
Deep Level	76	10 2 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Talacore	16	11 1 6 J. P. Eytton.
Lloc	20	10 15 6 ditto
Merilyn	70	11 1 6 ditto
Plantation	8	11 10 0 Newton, Keates, & Co.
South Australia	12	12 4 6 Mather & Co.
ditto	15	7 0 0 ditto
ditto	14	11 4 6 ditto
American	4	5 0 0 ditto
Cairnmore	40	9 15 0 Newton, Keates, & Co.
Australian	2	17 15 0 J. P. Eytton.
Peruvian	4	160 10 0 Newton, Keates, & Co.
American	3	9 0 0 ditto
ditto	3	9 0 0 Mather & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Trehane	55	£21 6 0	R. Nichell.
Tamar	38	18 14 6	T. Somers.
ditto	35	18 14 6	ditto
Merilyn	70	11 1 6	—

BLACK TIN

Mines.	Tons c. gr. lbs.	Price p. Ton.	Purchasers.
Drake Walls	2 7 0	£51 10 0	Bischoe Company.
ditto	4 13 0	51 10 0	Union Company.
ditto	4 0 0	50 0 0	Bischoe Company.
ditto	7 0 0	50 0 0	Union Company.
ditto	2 0 0	40 15 0	Calenick Company.
ditto	4 0 0	40 15 0	Union Company.
Yeoland Consols	3 5 0	51 15 0	Calenick and Williams.

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	138	£4 3 0	Alfred Consols	20	£15 8 0
ditto	125	7 0 6	ditto	15	2 7 6
ditto	122	4 9 0	Par Consols	91	6 5 0
ditto	104	4 5 0	ditto	86	9 4 0
ditto	99	6 12 6	ditto	77	0 0 6
ditto	93	5 14 0	Levant	62	8 14 0
ditto	70	3 16 6	ditto	30	1 7 6
Carn Breas	90	5 11 0	Wh. Unity Consols	39	3 0 0
ditto	79	6 18 0	ditto	33	3 16 6
ditto	78	4 0 6	ditto	20	1 5 0
ditto	73	3 8 6	Wheal Tremayne	51	2 13 0
ditto	72	3 19 0	ditto	30	5 12 6
ditto	55	4 16 6	Wheal Agar	47	5 4 0
ditto	54	1 16 6	ditto	27	8 6 6
ditto	53	2 16 6	W. Wh. Providence	41	11 13 6
ditto	43	8 5 0	ditto	40	6 16 0
ditto	38	2 16 0	West Alfred Cons.	40	3 17 6
ditto	37	3 2 0	Carvannall	19	3 7 6
ditto	34	11 0 0	ditto	18	2 15 0
Tywarnhayle	81	2 9 6	Cook's Kitchen	34	3 17 0
ditto	78	3 6 6	East Tywarnhayle	36	3 10 0
ditto	73	2 11 6	Boscawell Downs	12	7 19 0
ditto	72	7 4 6	Trevelyan Consols	11	8 8 0
ditto	36	3 6 0	Wheal Treasury	9	2 1 0
Alfred Consols	83	6 13 6	Wheal Tellydy	9	3 4 6
ditto	61	6 19 6	Godolphin Bridge	6	5 8 0
ditto	49	6 15 6	Old Crinnis	5	13 15 0
ditto	48	8 1 6	Lemin	4	4 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Buller ...	751	£3889 9 0	Carvannall	37	£112 12 6
Carn Breas	706	3464 16 6	Cook's Kitchen	34	130 0 0
Tywarnhayle	340	1284 17 0	East Tywarnhayle	36	91 0 0
Alfred Consols	286	2111 17 0	Boscawell Downs	12	80 0 0
Par Consols	254	1823 17 6	Trevelyan Consols	11	92 0 0
Levant	112	608 3 0	Wheal Treasury	9	18 0 0
Wh. Unity Cons.	92	356 19 0	Wheal Tellydy	9	29 0 0
Wheal Tremayne	81	303 18 0	Godolphin Bridge	6	5 8 0
Wheal Agar	74	461 1 6	Old Crinnis	5	13 15 0
W. Wh. Providence	82	352 9 0	Lemin	4	18 2 0
West Alfred Cons.	40	155 0 0			
Average Standard		£103 13 9	Average Produce		78
Average Price per ton		£5 6 0			
Quantity of Ore		2941 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 228 tons 14 cwt.		
Amount of Money		£15,620 8 6			
LAST SALE.—Average Standard		£105 4 0	Average Produce		78
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1851, 9s.—Produce, 78.					

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lead Mining in the Harz.—Sir: The undersigned, being a native of Clausthal, and, as far as possible, a constant reader of your Journal, begs to offer the following observations on an article which appeared in last Saturday's Number:—It is therein stated, "In the district of Clausthal there are about 30 smelting works," &c.—this is a mistake, it ought to be *dressing* works. The same with regard to Zellerfeld and Andreasberg, because, in the whole Harz district, there are only four smelting works reducing silver-lead ores, and these are situated as follows:—

1. Near Clausthal, in the upper valley of the Innerharz, at Frankschlar.
2. Near Altenau, in the valley of the Ocker.
3. One near St. Andreasberg.
4. One near Lautenthal, in the lower valley of the Innerharz.—G.C.L.D.: Nov. 13.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for the correction; and shall be glad if he can favour us with any communications on the subject, for publication in the Journal, for which he appears so fully competent.]

"J. R." wishes to know where he can obtain pitch blende, or the ore of uranium? **WHEAL BERRY.**—Has "B." applied at the office, No. 4, King-street, Chesapeake, for a reply to his questions in last week's Journal?

"A Subscriber" (Durham).—Mr. Rogers's "Data for Blast Furnace Managers" will appear shortly after the conclusion of the present series of papers from that gentleman. The second edition of Mr. Dunn's work, "On the Winning and Working of Collieries," will not be published for some time: due notice will appear in our columns. The other questions shall be answered next week.

"A Subscriber" (Birmingham).—We do not know of the United Tin Smelting Company; the offices of the Union Tin Smelting Company are at Salvador House, Bishopsgate; and those of the Truro Tin Smelting Company at 16, Planer's Hall, Old Broad-street.

"W. R." (Liverpool).—The paper has been forwarded.

WHEAL ALFRED SUNDAY SCHOOL.—We are requested to state, in reference to the paragraph in last week's Journal, that the fee was not provided by the agents and workmen of the Alfred and Great Wheal Alfred Mines, but by a few friends to the school, who feel a lively interest in its well-doing. Some disappointment was felt in subscriptions not being forthcoming from where they were most expected.

"L. S. G." (Lancashire).—The Marquis of Westminster is owner of large mineral properties in North Wales. Among the mining proprietors of the north of England may be mentioned the names of the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, Lord Ravensworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, T. W. Beaumont, Esq., and Greenwich Hospital, the last of which possesses the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, attained in 1715 for his adherence to the old Pretender, son of James II. The Marquis of Bute has a large property in South Wales, and the Marquis of Breadalbane is actively prosecuting lead and copper mines in Scotland.

Coombe Vale was worked on the Great Wheal Maria cross-course many years since for lead; but the east and west copper lodes were entirely neglected, the Devon Great Consols (which adjoin) not having then been discovered. These lodes are now being worked, with the greatest prospect of success, as the Devon Consols North, by a spirited and highly-respectable proprietary. See our report of this mine in to-day's Journal.

To "A Newcastle Collier."—The water balance at Cligwyn Quarry, in Carnarvon, is worked by a 14-inch wire rope, over a 5 ft. drum, having a 4-inch break band—depot, 150 feet. The platforms are connected at top and bottom, flash with the rails, which enables the waggon to be run off and on without any loss of time or probability of accident. The rope answers admirably, and no other will ever be used again here; the waggon weighs about 15 cwt. each, and bring up 25 cwt. of stuff on an average; they can take 200 loads, equal to 250 tons per day with ease, at a cost for labour of only 4s. 6d. It would be well if some of our mining people would turn their attention a little more to some of these modern improvements, which would not only effect a large saving to shareholders, but reflect some degree of credit on themselves.—**PIONEER.**

"C. P. C."—The Montacute Copper Mine, now partially wrought by the Australian Mining Company, consists of only an 80 acre section, bought from Government for 1500*l.*, by Messrs. Haas, Hart, Baker, and Co.; what they received for it he may probably learn by applying to the secretary, Birchen-lane.

"An Engineer" (Leeds).—The patent of Mr. R. Burch, of Heywood, for improvements in manufacturing gas from coal, expired on the 2d inst.; and that of Messrs. Midgley and Kyan, for an improved mode of extracting or obtaining ammoniacal salts from liquor produced in the manufacture of coal gas, on the 4th inst. We should be glad to receive a paper on the subject referred to.

"G. M." (Darlington).—If the inventor has given up the idea of taking out a patent, perhaps the best course would be to forward us a detailed description; and, if the plan possesses novelty, and appears likely to prove useful, we will publish it, with the necessary engravings. Mr. F. W. Campin, of No. 156, Strand, will advise us as to the cost of a patent, and the necessary course to be pursued.

"A. F." (Birmingham).—Nickel is obtained from the ore of cobalt. It has the specific gravity of about 8.5 to 9; is ductile and malleable, and is not very attracted by the magnet, but is capable of being thus rendered magnetic. It is very infusible, is not altered by the air at common temperatures, but absorbs oxygen at a red heat. The protoxide consists of 39.5 metal and 60.5 oxygen; the peroxide of 59 metal and 41 oxygen. The solutions of this metal in acids have for the most part a beautiful green colour.

Received—"J. J. A.," "T. W. B.," "N. E.," "A. Z.," "A. Reader," and "W. C. O." on the Laws of Motion.

We are compelled to postpone Mr. S. B. Rogers's letter, on "The Elements of Nature," "A. P.," on "Mining in Derbyshire—the High Peak Act," Mr. N. Ennor, on "A Coal Mine," also "J. T." (Bristol), on "Is Mining a Profession?" several reviews, and miscellaneous articles.

"We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith."

"It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-offices orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

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In resuming the discussion as to the right to, and property in, minerals under inclosed lands, we in the first place direct attention to the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 118, the principal statute upon this subject; which, after reciting, amongst other matters, that it is expedient to facilitate the inclosure and improvement of commons, and other lands subject to rights of property which *obstruct cultivation* and the productive employment of labour, and in order to facilitate such exchanges of lands, and such divisions of lands intermixed or divided into convenient parcels, as may be beneficial; by the 98th section provides and enacts—1. That where the right to minerals under such lands exists distinct from the property on the surface, and is not the subject of compensation upon inclosure, that the right to, and property in, such minerals are not to be affected by such enclosure;—and 2. That where the right of searching and getting such minerals shall have been leased, or agreed so to be, as property distinct from the surface, with or without powers over the surface auxiliary to the purposes of such lease, the rights of such lessees, &c., are also not to be affected by the inclosure. Knowing, especially as regards legal questions, that *compensatio, dispensatio sunt*, and also that on so important a subject our readers may desire, even at the expense of some prolixity, an exact transcript of the above enactment, we here give it. Section 98 provides and enacts—"That in every case in which the right to all or any of the mines, minerals, stone, and other substrata, under any land inclosed under this Act, shall exist as property distinct and separate from the property in the surface, and shall not be compensated upon the inclosure; the right and property in such mines, minerals, stone, and other substrata, and all rights and easements auxiliary to, or connected with, the exercise or enjoyment of the right and property in such mines, minerals, stone, or other substrata, shall be in nowise affected by the inclosure; and in case any mines, minerals, stone, or other substrata, under any land inclosed under the said Act, or the right of searching for or getting the same, shall have been leased, or agreed to be leased, to any person as property distinct and separate from the property in the surface, with or without powers over the surface of the land auxiliary to the purposes of such lease, the rights of the lessee or tenant under such lease or agreement shall be in nowise affected by the inclosure."

Now, as the object of the above Act is confessedly the improvement and inclosure of commons, which obstruct cultivation and the productive employment of labour, so the surface of such lands, and not their substrata, is the primary and peculiar subject of such Act; and, therefore, it is that the above cited 98th section is perfectly consistent in providing that the mines and minerals, when they exist *distinct from the surface*, and are not the subject of compensa-

tion in the inclosure, shall not be affected by any proceedings under the Act, but that the right to, and property in, them shall remain undisturbed to those who were entitled to such mines and minerals before the inclosure.

That this separation of surface from minerals has always been the policy of the Legislature, is clearly shown in the many local inclosure Acts which it was usual to pass during every session of Parliament, previously to the 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 118. The point in *MICKLETHWAIT v. WINTER* (recently discussed in these columns), which arose upon a local inclosure Act, passed in the 33d Geo. III., and also that in *ROSSE (Earl) v. WAINMAN*, 15 L. J. R., n. s., exr. 67, which involved the construction of the Shipley Inclosure Act, were both contests between the allottee and the lord of the manor as to the property in mines and minerals in the inclosed lands, and were both decided in favour of the latter. The facts of the case of *ROSSE (Earl) v. WAINMAN* being singularly applicable to this portion of our subject, we will conclude our remarks with a short abstract of it. Certain waste lands in the manor of Shipley, to the soil of which, and everything constituting such soil, the lord of the manor was entitled, were, by a local inclosure Act, 55 GEORGE III., c. 18 (which recited the lord's title), taken away from him, and allotted to the commoners, *except* as saved by the 32d clause. That clause reserved to the lord all *mines and minerals*, of what nature or kind soever, lying and being within or under the said commons and waste grounds, in as full, ample, and beneficial a manner, to all intents and purposes, as he could or might have held and enjoyed the same, in case such Act had not been passed; and also further enacted that he should and might at all times thereafter have, hold, win, work, and enjoy exclusively all mines and mineral, of what nature or kind soever, within and under such commons and waste grounds, and also carry away the lead ore, lead, coals, ironstone, and fossils to be gotten thereout, provided that in searching for or working such mines and minerals he should keep the first layer or stratum of earth separate and apart by itself, without mixing the same with the lower strata; and the 33d section provided that the lord should satisfy, by payment, the owners of allotments for any injury done to them by searching for or working such mines and minerals. Allotments were made under the Act, and the defendant WAINMAN afterwards became seized of one of them; and he having ascertained that it contained building stone, sold it to certain stone merchants, who forthwith commenced getting, and ultimately carried away a large quantity of it. The plaintiff thereupon, as lord of the manor, claimed from the defendant the property in such stone, and to enforce such claim commenced against the defendant an action of trover. The parties litigant having agreed to all the facts, submitted a case which involved the construction of the above Act to the Court of Exchequer, who held that the reservation clause must be construed with reference to the title of the lord to the whole of the soil; and inasmuch as the object of the Act was to give to the commoners the *surface for cultivation*, and leave in the lord what it did not take away for that purpose; so the word "*minerals*" must be understood, not in its general sense, signifying substances containing metals, but in its proper sense, including all fossil bodies or matters dug out of mines, quarries, or places where anything is dug; and this, notwithstanding the provision in the latter part of the clause, authorising the carrying away the "lead ore, lead, coal, ironstone, and fossils," as the term *fossils* may apply to stone dug or quarried. The Court, therefore, gave judgment that the clause reserved to the lord the right to the stratum of stone in the inclosed lands; and that he was, consequently, entitled to the building stone which he had sought to recover.

In another column the report and suggestion of the joint committee of creditors and shareholders of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND will be found. The committee have deputed two of their body to visit the Cwm Avon property: this consists of most excellent and complete copper, iron, and tin-plate works, and of three collieries, held for the most part under leases for a long term of years, and extending over rather more than 4000 acres of land. The fixed rents and royalties amount to about 6000*l.* per annum, of which 4700*l.* is the minimum rent on the minerals—the remainder (1300*l.*) being payable on account of surface rents. The company derive from the rental of such parts as are underlet by them a net annual income of about 5000*l.* The collieries possess in abundance the blackband, and an immense quantity of coal well suited for copper smelting, iron-making, engine, and domestic purposes, together with iron ore and fire-clay. The yield of these minerals at present is about 5000 tons weekly; and, at a moderate outlay, may be increased to any extent that may be required. The copper smelting-works are capable of producing about 2500 tons of copper per annum, and near them are rolling-mills. To put the furnaces in order about 2000*l.* is required. The iron-works consist of seven blast-furnaces, and can turn out from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of pig-iron yearly, in addition to the rolling-mills, which can produce about 30,000 tons of finished railway bars, independently of the bars required for tin-plate purposes. The tin-plate works, carried on almost entirely by water-power, now make annually about 75,000 boxes of tin-plates per annum. In addition to these, there are the chemical works, houses and cottages, about 1000 in number, besides tradesmen's shops, public-houses, and a public market. The Bank of England, who have been the mortgagees of the property, and carried it on solely with the view of keeping the concern together, it is understood realised a net profit last year of 15,000*l.* The works are in the proximity of railway communication, besides possessing an internal railway between their works, as well as an easy access to their shipping port. We have previously put our readers in possession of the means by which the joint committee propose to rescue the proprietors from their difficulties, and resuscitate the company. The report of the joint committee is now before the public. To us it seems the most tangible means which could be devised to restore this time-honoured association to its pristine position and full vigour. The names of the gentlemen announced for the new direction are a sufficient guarantee that the property will be as effectually managed as possible under the present existing circumstances, or any that may occur. Of the capabilities of the property there can be but one opinion. Through good and ill report the company has lived from the period of WILLIAM and MARY until the present time. True, it has had its reverses; but it always from a temporary decadence arose again, like a phoenix from the ashes, to shine with a clearer effulgence. It may have been thought that the joint committee have been dilatory in their labours; but they have been quite correct in not thrusting themselves before the public until they had a well-matured scheme, which was thoroughly weighed and digested. We have never despaired of the resuscitation of the Copper Miners' Company; and we are convinced, that if all parties interested put their shoulders to the wheel, with a fixed determination to aid the joint committee in their honest endeavours, the desired end will be achieved of the restitution of this ancient company to the wealth, importance, and influence, of which untoward circumstances for a brief period have deprived it.

The GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES has now commenced its career. In addition to the inaugural lecture, delivered by Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, which we noticed in our last week's Journal, three other introductory lectures have been delivered—on Chemistry, by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR; on Natural History, by Prof. FORBES; and on Mechanical Science, by Mr. ROBERT HUNT. Each of these, in their several departments, have pointed out the necessity of education to our miners. Instances have been shown where the want of proper instruction has led to a fearful waste of capital, and reckless expenditure of time and trouble. The laboratories and working rooms of the several departments are now so arranged and organised, that systematic studies in chemistry, metallurgy, geology, palaeontology, physics, mineralogy, and mining, may be entered upon with great advantage, under the direction of the officers appointed for these special purposes. The Mining Record-office, under the able superintendence of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, contains documents which show the

utility of working in places where there is no chance of success; and we only hope that this branch of the establishment may receive that support from the mining interests which its importance so well deserves. No mine should be abandoned without a plan of the workings, and a detailed account of the causes which lead to such a step, being deposited in this office. By so doing, legitimate mining would be protected, and dishonest and nefarious speculations discouraged. The introductory lectures on metallurgy, geology, mining, and mineralogy, will not be delivered before the commencement of the next year; but the names of the gentlemen entrusted with those departments are a sufficient guarantee that the courses will be ably carried out. Students, under certain regulations, will be admitted to the laboratories, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the analyses of minerals and ores; while chemistry and natural history will be treated, inasmuch as they bear relation to mining, arts, and agriculture. The department of mechanical science will embrace the physical constitution of matter, mechanical powers, motive-power, water-power, wind-power, pneumatics, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, and the general consideration of the applications of their physical agencies to mining, engineering, and manufactures. The course of geology will include the proofs of the origin of stratified and igneous rocks, with an account of the more important substances entering into their compositions, and an explanation of geological terms; especial attention is given to geological surveying, and its economical bearings. The lectures on metallurgy comprise a description of the metals, and such of their compounds as are of metallurgical importance—ores, modes of extracting the metals from their ores, furnaces, crucibles, materials employed in their construction, fuel, fluxes, slags, and method of assaying alloys. The smelting of iron, copper, lead, and steel, will be fully discussed, as well as the treatment of silver ores by the wet and dry ways, together with the refining and parting of the precious metals. Electro-metallurgy will be treated in detail. The course of mineralogy embraces crystallography and the physical properties of minerals, treated principally with a view to the practical discrimination of the substances considered by that science. The course on mining includes the subterranean works of this country under the following heads:—boring and preliminary researches, tools employed in mining, shafts, and sinking; masonry, timbering, and tubbing; exploration of the veins and strata, transport, and winding, with the machinery and apparatus required; pumps and pumping-engines, ventilation, and the preparation and dressing of ores.

We have now given a brief synopsis of the course intended to be pursued by the school. A great evil, hitherto existing, will be remedied by its establishment; and there is no doubt, the impetus once given, but that local schools will be established, the students of which can hereafter finish their education here. A great blot has been removed from England, and we sincerely hope that the mining interest of this country, producing four-fifths of the amount of mineral wealth raised in Europe, will not allow such an institution to be nugatory, from the want of the support they ought to derive from those whose benefit they strive to promote.

We are happy to find that the VICE-WARDEN of the Stannary Court, as also the Judges of the County Court of Cornwall, decide on the impropriety and illegality of parties dealing in shares not immediately causing them to be registered by the pursers upon the respective cost-books. There can be no honest reason for neglecting to do so, and it has the appearance of intended jugglery when it is omitted to be done. The transfer from A to B costs nothing but the paper it is printed upon, therefore there is no reason why A should not transfer at once to B, and B accept. If B disposes of the share immediately to C, he can and ought to give a transfer as such to him, whereas the illegal and shuffling practice among some dealers and jobbers has constantly been—A transfers to blank, who holds it till he sells to C, who, if same way disposed, merely ascertains that the shares actually stand on the cost-book in A's name, and turns them over to D, and probably D to E, *ad infinitum*.

All this time the shares stand in A's name, who has parted with his interest, and fancies he has with his responsibility. Not so; as long as his name stands upon the cost-book, he is liable to merchants for the supplies rendered to the mine, who could sue and recover from him individually; and his only remedy after would be to sue his co-proprietors for contribution, which they, having no defence, must pay.

Three days were occupied last week at the sittings of the Stannary Court at Truro in settling the squabbles of brokers in share transactions, partly of this nature—the first, RICHARD GREENWOOD, sharebroker of Truro, v. RICHARD, of Penzance, the claim being for 17*l.* 10*s.*, the price of seven shares in Millpool Mine, in the parish of St. Hilary, which plaintiff sold to defendant at 2*l.* 10*s.* each, about the latter end of June last. By the new Law of Evidence, the plaintiff was sworn and examined by his solicitor, Mr. CHURCHILL, and deposed to selling the said shares at the time specified; that he sent defendant the transfer, asking payment, and received a letter in reply, questioning the price, which led to an interview, and a request that he would wait a little for the money. Not receiving it in reasonable time, and neglecting to return the transfer, the action was brought, when defendant, on being examined, stated he had burnt the transfer. His Honour, in summing up, said it was clear the transfer was in defendant's possession in August; and it was not likely a man of business, especially a sharebroker, would break off a contract without having the transfer returned.—The jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed.

The second case was that of RICHARD CLIFT v. JOSEPH PRYOR, both mining sharebrokers of Redruth, which occupied the Court two days, when 17 witnesses were examined in support of the plaintiff's case. The defendant, resting his case on their cross-examination and the address of his advocate, did not call a single witness. Plaintiff's statement was that he purchased from defendant a share in Wheal Bassett for 37*l.* on the 29th of May last; that he had tendered payment, but could not get the transfer. He had, therefore, been driven to the necessity of purchasing another at an advance of 49*l.*, which, with other losses, he claimed from defendant by this action. The question rested on one point, and that an important one—namely, whether defendant was liable for the acts of his clerk while he was absent in London. He contended he was not, and that the transaction had nothing whatever to do with him. Plaintiff had bought the share of Mr. ROACH (defendant's clerk), who had offered to deposit 25*l.* and abide by a reference. This he told plaintiff on his return, when he first demanded the transfer of him personally. The suit was commenced immediately thereupon. Plaintiff was under examination 2½ hours, and admitted upon cross-examination by defendant's attorney. That previous to this transaction, he had never bought a share of defendant without previously making a point of ascertaining he had one upon the mine cost-book.

Mr. ROBERTS addressed the jury on behalf of defendant. His argument was that Mr. CLIFT, in Mr. PRYOR's office, had an offer from ROACH of a share for 37*l.*, but left contending for 37*l.*, and with this loose understanding immediately went and re-sold the share, to obtain the commission. It was a transaction showing no great care or prudence on his part. He had himself alone to thank for the damage he sustained, and his conduct since betrayed a litigating spirit. Mr. PRYOR was absent from the county—he did not communicate with him on the subject as he ought to have done, knowing he was in London, and his address publicly advertised in the papers, as every one knew, but he preferred going to his lawyer, and the writ was actually issued on the 7th of June—showing a litigating spirit, such as ought to meet with no indulgence from a jury; whether arising from a jealousy of Mr. PRYOR's success as a broker, it was not for him to say. Then, as to ROACH's agency, it was proved that plaintiff knew defendant was in London; that he held no shares in the mine which ROACH could sell for him, for, by letters put in, it had been proved that Mr. PRYOR, in London, had sold more shares than he actually had upon the cost-book; therefore it was not likely he would have authorised ROACH to sell for him in Cornwall. He had only been with the defendant nine months; therefore it was unlike a man of business habits, such as Mr. PRYOR, to entrust a clerk, during his absence, to traffic in shares and speculate in mines for him, when he had no such shares in his name. In fact, he had not entrusted ROACH with any such general and comprehensive powers; there was not a tittle of evidence to show that he had any; there was no legal authority given him, no power of attorney, letter, or writing; the only authority was an inference to dealings transacted by his clerk, which Mr. PRYOR afterwards ratified. An East Pool share was sold to Mr. DENNIS on May 29 by ROACH, the very same day of the Bassett negotiation; that transaction proved ROACH selling his own share, giving his own transfer, and signing his own name, showing that he was carrying on business for himself in selling shares. Plaintiff must, therefore, abide by the contract entered into between him and ROACH, who had not shrank from the transaction, but was willing to submit the matter to a reference. The

VICAR-WARDEN summed up—reviewing the various share transactions upon which evidence had been given, expressing his opinion to the jury as he proceeded, putting to them, in conclusion, the following questions:—
“Had the defendant, by his acts or omissions, or by his words or silence, induced the plaintiff reasonably to believe that ROSEN was the agent of defendant to sell the share in question; and if he had induced him reasonably to believe that, did the plaintiff believe, and so act? If they thought the defendant had so induced the plaintiff, then the amount of damages would be 50*l*. If, however, they thought the plaintiff, though he might have believed, did so on insufficient grounds, and did not reasonably believe, their verdict would be for the defendant.” The jury, after deliberating about two hours, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The investigation into the explosion at Killingworth Colliery, just concluded, gives us an opportunity of understanding the nature of the working of the present Act for the prevention of accidents in mines. The colliery was under the management of persons standing high, professionally; the seam 6 feet thick, and the air-shafts spacious. The modern appliance of splitting the air into four columns was in full operation, and the workings in question were carried on with safety-lamps. The evidence went to show that no danger was dreaded by the workmen; yet the workings became suddenly overcharged with fire-damp, and an explosion takes place, without any proof as to the manner in which the gas became ignited.

When the inspector examined the pit after the explosion, he made two important suggestions, which were repeated at the coroner's inquest, and which he declared he would have made if he had been called to view the pit before the explosion, and which, if his conclusions are correct, might, in all probability, have averted the catastrophe. The most important suggestion was that the main air column of 30,000 cubic feet should be divided into three, instead of four columns; which Mr. DUNN said would have the effect of adding to the workings in question 30 or 40 per cent. more air; and had such been the case, the unusual discharge of gas imagined to have taken place, and the derangement of the brattices, would, in all probability, have been unable to adulterate the air to the fiery point. His second suggestion was to reduce the quantity of brattices, by holding the ventilating openings between the principal drifts at every 25 yards, instead of every 40. This is founded on the presumption that the artificial bratticing in a fiery seam, 6 ft. high, is at all times liable to derangement, and consequent deficiency of the air current.

Now, had the men complained of the state of the pit to the inspector, and had the suggestions above-named been made and attended to, then indeed must have occurred a different verdict; but as the matter stands, if any oversight existed in the managers, the same oversight prevailed with the men; therefore, it shows that, unless the workmen interest themselves in these matters, it is impossible that the Act can work so beneficially as it would otherwise do. The following is the report on the accident by Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, the Government Inspector:—

I have examined the workings of this colliery since the explosion took place on the 31st Oct., and beg to submit my remarks to the coroner's jury. That part of the colliery wherein the explosion happened is in a tract of whole coal, contiguous to the main upcast dyke, being distant from the shaft about 1200 yards, and in depth from the surface about 200 fms. The coal is 5 ft. high, but little more than 6 ft. is worked away. The extent of the present workings does not exceed 100 yards, the east drift being each 9 ft. wide, and 20 yards apart, the holings for ventilation made at every 40 yards, the coal rising to the northward about 1 in 3 or 4. The general ventilation of the colliery is said to have consisted of about 3,000 cubic feet per minute, of which about 6500 were allotted to these workings. The coal is admitted to have produced a constant discharge of gas, so that every place required bratticing. Upon the 23rd Oct., whilst the places were all working with candles, T. SIMMONS was burnt, and afterwards died; and on the 28th, two other partial fires took place, in the straight in drift, which induced the overman to put all the places on with lamps, which seems to have settled all apprehension of danger; but on the 31st Oct., the explosion in question took place, and the present inquest is for the purpose of ascertaining—

1. What produced the accumulation of gas; and—
2. By what means it exploded.
3. It is in evidence that, up to within an hour of the explosion, the air seemed to be in its ordinary state, and the working places satisfactory, all working with lamps. Opinions have been given that a violent discharge of gas had suddenly taken place, either from the top coal or at daily backs, some of which had been passed through; or that a sudden damage had taken place in the brattice of the back drift, by the falling of the top coal. An accident had occurred to the tube in the engine back simultaneously, but it does not appear that any stoppage of the air was the result, for the area of the place was upwards of 60 feet. My opinion coincides with others, that the back east drift had been the scene of the greatest fire, but with them I am unable to say to which of the causes accumulation of gas is attributable; but as the places were going day and night, and the quantity of bratticed drifts daily increasing, a slight damage of the brattice would, in a very short time, produce an accumulation of gas, especially if from the slackening of the furnaces, or other cause, the ordinary air currents were diminished; for the preceding facts show, that although it might be adequate to maintain the places in safety when arrangements were perfect, yet there does not seem to have been a very great margin between safety and danger.
4. It is impossible to discover by what means the gas was ignited. Both STEPHENSON'S lamp and DAVEY'S were employed, and although it is well known that the DAVEY will explode under violent currents of air, yet it is probable that in this case the air current would be sluggish, whilst, at the same time, the lamps were furnished with shields; therefore, whether it has occurred from any failure in the lamps, from any attempt to light a pipe through the guage, or by any imprudent introduction of a naked candle, it is, in my opinion, impossible to determine. All persons in these workings were killed.

We have always said that every Act will be ineffective unless the workmen protect themselves, and at the same time, are protected from their own carelessness. Mr. DUNN has in his district 2000 coal mines; they lay considerably apart, and, consequently, he is unable to inspect them all. He has, however, expressed his willingness that if any miners had occasion to fear danger he should be glad to attend to their complaints, and examine the pit. We have repeatedly pointed out the defects of the enactment—it being, like all Whig legislation, but only a half measure—calculated to provide against no evils, but merely a step in the right direction, and singularly *effete* and inefficacious, as all their concoctions are. We drew a parallel some time since between the inspection for the protection of the miner here and in neighbouring countries. According to no mean authority, Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, the mineral produce of Great Britain is four-fifths that of Europe, and it is only within the last two years that Government has thought it necessary to come forward on behalf of this important interest. Four inspectors were originally appointed for the whole of England, one of whom having resigned, there now remains but three, to supervise the property, the lives, the safety of several thousands. Until reports are weekly made, and an efficient corps of sub-inspectors appointed, we must still be the recorders of these fearful calamities. The inspectors appointed are men of the greatest ability, and admirably calculated for the posts they occupy; but they are too few. The mining population, we are assured, would be glad to contribute to a more efficient system; and we should think, that some of those funds which are now squandered in abortive commissions and whig jobs, might be better appropriated in preventing the dreadful waste of life which, through the inanity of those in authority, is constantly passing before our notice in the coal districts.

The mining public have, during the last week, been considerably excited by speculation in the Californian gold schemes which are now before them. These we will briefly notice in the order in which they were put forward. The first was the “Ave Maria,” the prospectus of which company paints in glowing colours the profits which are to arise; and, according to an announcement in another column, it appears the staff and labourers are to leave for California early in the ensuing month. The directors further state, that they have received advice by the last mail, from their agent at the mine, of the shipment of a large package of specimens, the arrival of which will be duly announced. The shares are now quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ premium.

The “Aguia Fria” was the next in the field. This company is on the joint-stock principle, duly registered, 100,000 shares, of 1*l*. each. The promoters, directors, and others, are men of high character and standing, but rather new to mining, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. The conditions under which they acquire their sett of 600 square feet of ground are almost as extraordinary as the other above-mentioned. They have given 33,000*l*, or one-third of their capital, at once to a house at San Francisco, for a short lease of this 600 feet, subject to a royalty of one-sixth. The shares have

been quoted at 1*l* premium and upwards this week, or at the rate of 250,000*l* for the concern.

The “West Mariposa” came into the field on the Cost-book Principle; but how any company can apply or twist Cost-book Law to the government of a mining concern in California we are at a loss to comprehend. The object is, of course, to avoid registration under the Joint-Stock Act, some amendments in the provisions of which it is to be hoped, will now be forced on the Legislature, so as to get rid of the useless impediments to enterprise now in force. This company's capital also amounts to 100,000*l*, in 1*l*. shares, which have been quoted at a premium, but are not in high favour. The sett held by this company is also 600 feet.

The “Nouveau Monde” is the latest company brought into the market, and was received with great favour, having been sold as high as 2*l* premium per share on the day the prospectus was issued, from which they have, however, receded to about 1 premium. This company comes before the public under a form different from that of either of the others. It, in fact, professes to be a French Company, having appeared about a year ago in Paris on the plan termed “en commandite.” The French Company in Paris exhausted their means in the fruntion of the mining ground in California and preliminary expenses, and have now entered into arrangements for obtaining here the requisite capital and skill. The capital put forward in the prospectus is 200,000*l*, of 1*l*. each; of which 46,000 shares are to be appropriated to the French holders, and 54,000 shares are, as we understand, to be kept in reserve, so that only 100,000 shares will be issued here; and, by the peculiar constitution of the company, these shares will be issued to bearer, and thus avoid the registration under the Joint-Stock Act. The list of the Commission of Supervision in England is highly respectable, and the mining affairs will be under the management of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and Sons, well known as mining engineers, and the public may, therefore, calculate upon the undertaking being properly carried out. The “Nouveau Monde Company” has this other advantage, which is, that possession has already been taken of the mines and grounds opened upon them. Their setts, or mining grants, are also said to be seven times greater than those of any other company, and they hold them in lease for 21 years, with power of renewal.

Such is a brief outline of the companies already formed for working mines in California. Whether the spirit of speculation which now prevails will induce others to come into the field, remains to be seen; but it is to be hoped that the public will see the folly of running into an extreme of wild excitement, such as that which, in 1825, caused so much misery and ruin.

At a late hour last night we received the prospectus of another company, under the title of “The Golden Mountain of Mariposa Mining Company of California,” which, we are informed, is brought out under the especial superintendence of Mr. HOFMANN, the London agent of Colonel FREMONT.

To inquire into the “best mode of establishing steam communication between England, India, China, Australia, New Zealand, or any of them, as well as any points upon the several routes between them,” was one of the duties of Lord JOCELYN'S committee, appointed by the House of Commons last session. The leading question of the reference was as to “the existing steam communication with India and China, and the practicability of effecting any improvement therein;” but this was very properly shelved by the committee to give place to the subject, which, at the present moment, is of paramount importance—our means of intercourse with Australasia. At the first blush it might be supposed, that this topic possessed little interest for the majority of our readers. A moment's reflection, however, will suggest that it is fraught with considerations of the greatest magnitude to all interests, directly or indirectly connected with the metallurgy of this country. On the one hand, what vast opportunities will be opened for increased commerce in all the branches of manufacture dependent on our mining operations, should there be eventually established a line of communication, affording facilities which we do not at present enjoy? There is also, on the contrary, grave matter for examination, as to the probable consequence of reciprocating that advantage, and allowing the wonderful resources of Australia to flow superabundantly homeward, so as to swamp the energies of England's mining industry.

In this there is one branch more peculiarly affected, according to our actual information, than any other—we mean that occupied in the production of copper; but to this picture there is also a dark and a bright side. It cannot have failed to attract the most anxious attention, that by the last returns from Barra Barra Mines, that solitary source produced, we may say for round numbers, as much in 12 months as all the Cornish mines furnished for the half-year—of which the returns appeared in our columns side by side with the former—that is equal to 50 per cent. of the total production from the entire of Cornwall. What effect, then, will rapid intercourse have in augmenting that grand and wholesale competition? We answer, that it will give, if our data for forming a judgment be not wholly deceptive, unlimited production and corresponding supply of the raw material; but, in our opinion, there will be little chance of successful rivalry in the articles of smelted or wrought copper. But what will those who fear the worst say and do in such a menacing crisis? Is protection to be revived, or are our copper mines to be abandoned? We trust that no such disastrous counsel shall prevail; for, our condition can be prejudicial only in consequence of despair, or misapplication of forces. We admit that the influx of mineral wealth from South America into Spain extinguished for a time the principal mining operations, in that country, corresponding to the products introduced. But our circumstances, here and now, are far different from those of the Peninsula at that time. The immense appliances of machinery, the power of science, and the development of intelligence in this country, as compared with all others—we do not finish through any delicacy from saying so—places us beyond all comparison with past precedent. We may be allowed to exemplify this by showing in what way those instruments of British superiority may turn this apparent danger into a direction whence bountiful advantages may spring up.

It is, we believe, correct to say that the rich coppers of Barra Barra are not fit for all purposes without certain admixtures in smelting of the poorer ores. What, then, if we should maintain a just proportion of Cornish and Australian produce to affect such desirable combinations? What if we turn copper, reduced in price by the plenteous yield, to purposes to which cheaper metals are now applied? We think both could be done, and WILL be done, if our fears of an overflow be realised. Most lamentable will it be to observe our Cornishmen exclaiming for protection for selfish purposes. Let us reflect upon the multitudes who will be benefited by new employment, and the occupation which will be afforded for our superabundant mining population in South Australia; that should suffice to stimulate the leaders who direct the energies of our miners. Were it not so, it would still be as idle to talk of protection as to think of staying the tide with a pitchfork—a hopeless idea, and perfectly lost time, which every sensible man must deprecate. Let them stir up the active elements of British skill, and let them implore protection where it is due in the concession of a just and cheap patent right, whereby inducements may be offered to genius in art as much as to that in literature, to endow our manufacturing powers with a talisman of fresh vitality, and let all unite to welcome the arrival of new materials for the healthy employment of renewed vigour.

Our duty, therefore, must be first to ascertain by what measures we can derive the greatest complement of advantage from the contemplated improvements, and then to adapt ourselves with the best grace to our altered position. It is plain that nothing short of the most efficient means of communication should content us. No half measures or make-shifts will be tolerated; but that alone will suffice, which will expeditiously and effectually complete the communication.

We are brought to this subject by accidentally learning that it may be brought before the public in a manner so as to force the rival companies, whose projects were submitted to the committee, to an early issue upon the merits of their schemes. We believe it to be correct when we assert that Lord JOCELYN in part dissented from the report of the committee, although his objection did not amount to a protest. We have ascertained that several influential parties connected with the colonies concur

with his lordship, and are about to take immediate measures to urge proposals which will meet the present exigencies of the case, without obstructing other projects, if any of the existing companies be serious in their proposals. All those propositions are now before us, and we shall, next week, furnish an outline, which will give our readers, who may be disposed to investigate the matter, a general view of the opinions and evidence. In the meantime, we refer to the Blue-book, published on the order of the House on the 5th June last, entitled “Steam Communication with India,” &c.

The Board of Trade returns afford the following detailed account of the quantities of metal of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 10th Oct. last, as compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years:—

Metals.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Iron—Pig	30,309	11,333	18,068
Bar, bolt, and rod	38,461	44,438	47,094
Wire	478	467	506
Cast	1,589	1,812	1,589
Wrought of all sorts	11,988	14,334	13,680
Steel—Unwrought	801	1,171	1,334
Copper, in bricks and pigs	19,909	24,189	8,854
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing) ..	26,112	30,373	18,792
Wrought of other sorts	1,027	491	1,495
Brass of all sorts	2,593	3,553	2,685
Lead	3,739	3,245	3,218
Tin—Unwrought	5,315	4,892	3,314
Tin-plates	278,177	238,354	271,386

These returns show that the increased movement in the metal trade noticed for so long a period, has this month received a rather sensible check. The total value of all the metals comprised in the above table is 797,812*l*. this year, against 893,780*l*. in the corresponding period of 1850, and 830,310*l*. in 1849. There is thus a decrease of 95,968*l*. on 1850, and of 32,498*l*. on 1849. On referring to the various items, we find the falling off to extend to copper, lead, tin, and tin-plates, but it is most evident in the first-named article, the exports of copper and brass being only 187,808*l*. against 243,218*l*. last year, and 210,626*l*. in 1849. Iron, on the other hand, has largely increased, the aggregate figures being 493,705*l*. this year, against 464,018*l*. and 446,213*l*. in the same month of the two previous years. Steel has also increased; the returns for the nine months ending with the same date give the total exports as follows:—1851, 7,189,107*l*.; 1850, 6,869,076*l*.; 1849, 6,216,420*l*.; so that the aggregate trade of the year, so far as yet ascertained, shows an increase of 320,031*l*. or 4*l*. per cent. over the same period of 1850, and an increase of 972,687*l*. or 15 per cent. over the year before. The foreign trade in iron is proved to be steadily extending as the demand for foreign railways is more sensibly felt. The iron and steel exports are 4,393,070*l*. in 1851, against 4,020,335*l*. in 1850, and 3,667,348*l*. in 1849. Copper figures for only 1,291,407*l*. against 1,429,773*l*. in 1850, and 1,414,377*l*. in the year previous. In the year's returns of tin-plates and lead there is a considerable increase, so that the falling off of the month is only a trifling reaction, but the decrease in tin is continuous. The exports of foreign and colonial produce for the month ending October 10 are as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ..	1045	3151	1483
Iron, in bars, unwrought ..	571	758	1174
Steel, unwrought ..	9	23	168
Lead, pig and sheet ..	742	194	298
Spelter ..	424	126	305
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..	808	849	1460
Quicksilver ..	116,827	29,419	67,332

On the nine months we have a great increase in copper, which stands at 22,569 cwts., against 12,428 last year, and 12,447 in 1849. Taking this result in connection with the diminished export of our home produce, it is evident that the foreign and colonial supplies of this metal are daily becoming of more importance, the working of the copper mines of Australia producing a sensible effect. Iron has slightly fallen off, whilst steel and tin remain at the reduced range of last year, though this last item is recovering. Spelter is steadily decreasing, the figures being only 1509 tons, against 3110 tons last year, and 3632 in 1849. The returns of imports for the month ending October 10 are:—

Metals.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Copper ore and regulus ..	1637	4174	1808
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ..	1015	2907	3360
Iron, in bars, unwrought ..	4739	5068	7146
Steel, unwrought ..	102	—	30
Lead, pig and sheet ..	1109	693	1386
Spelter ..	2371	2269	1468
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..	3967	339	5704
Quicksilver ..	100,469	—	—

In this instance also, taking the nine months' returns as the basis of comparison, there is exhibited a continuous falling off in the various descriptions of copper, and an increase in iron and steel. Lead and tin have also largely augmented, showing the increased consumption of the country. Spelter has risen to 16,204 tons, against 11,429 last year, and 8722 in 1849; and as the exports of this article are as gradually diminishing, it would appear that the free admission of this metal is bringing it into much more extensive use.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The information collected by Mr. Braithwaite Poole for his valuable work certainly exhibits most surprising results. Pitt and Canning stated the yearly production of our agricultural and manufacturing pursuits at an amount equal to the National Debt; but nobody knew how they made it out. The summary of these statistics, however, prove that our great statesmen were right; and the comparisons are highly interesting. Mr. Poole shows that—

The Railways have cost 240,000,000*l*.;
The Canals 26,000,000*l*.; and
The Docks 30,000,000*l*.

Our Mercantile Marine consists of 35,000 vessels, 4,300,000 tons, with 240,000 men; and one vessel is lost on an average every tide!

Our Navy consists of 585 vessels, 570,000 tons, and 48,000 men. Yachts 520, and 23,000 tons.

The ancient Britons knew only six primitive ores, from which metals were produced; whereas the present scientific generation use 50. The aggregate yield of minerals in this country is equivalent in value to about 25,000,000*l*. annually.

The agricultural produce, of milk, meat, eggs, butter, and cheese, 3,000,000 tons, and 50,000,000*l*.

The ale, wine, and spirits consumed annually exceed 3,300,000 tons, and 54,000,000*l*.; whilst sugar, tea, and coffee scarcely reach 450,000 tons, and 2,000,000*l*.

Our Fisheries net 6,000,000*l*. annually.

In Manufactures, the cotton, woollen, linen, and silk altogether amount to 420,000 tons, and 95,000,000*l*.; whilst hardware exhibit 360,000 tons, and 20,000,000*l*.; in addition to which 1250 tons of pins and needles are made yearly, worth 1,100,000*l*.

Earthenware, 160,000 tons, 3,500,000*l*.; glass, 58,000 tons, 1,680,000*l*.

The Gazette shows an average of four bankrupts daily throughout England and Wales.

In fact, the whole book is full of the best information that could be collected, and should be possessed by all interested in scientific, literary, or commercial pursuits.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—This light is at length to be brought into practical operation. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company intend almost immediately to illuminate the several tunnels along their line by this powerful and now practical system of illumination. The adoption of the electric light at these points is not for experimental purposes, but for permanent use—all the difficulties which have hitherto beset the subject having been entirely surmounted.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Upwards of 200 miles of insulated wire have already been laid down by the Magnetic Telegraph Company upon a portion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and the new line of telegraph between Manchester and Liverpool, belonging to this company, will be opened in a week or two. The magnetic telegraph appears to have fulfilled all the favourable anticipations that have been formed respecting it, wherever it has been employed.

FRENCH MINING HONOURS.—M. M. de Bonnaud and Migneron, Inspectors-General of Mines, have been allowed to claim their pension. M. M. Duboulay and de Beaumont have been advanced to the first class of Inspectors of Mines. M. Juncker, C.E.-in-chief of mines of the first class, has been nominated Inspector of Mines of the second class. M. Leplat, C.E.-in-chief of mines, has been elected an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—To every one interested in copper mines, great attention is required, ere it be too late, to the serious change that is fast, but very quietly, coming over the British copper trade. If something be not done speedily, that part of the trade that has now vanished from us will be too soon followed by another part, never to return. The official returns of trade, just issued, prove that the exports in nine months of British copper and brass have fallen off no less than 31,380 cwt., despite the great fact that the price of copper was 4*l.* less, from January to July this year, than it was in the same time in the previous year; while, with regard to the imports of foreign and colonial copper, they are less only by 5549 cwt. Again, our exports of copper to India, in the first eight months of this year—the latest returns that I have seen—are less by 26,260 cwt., or 32 per cent., than in the corresponding period of 1850—a consequence, no doubt, of the proximity to the new smelting-works of South Australia. The ability, too, with which foreigners are able to smelt is further confirmed by the diminished imports of copper ore—only 32,854 tons having been imported in the first nine months of this year, instead of 34,207 in the same time in 1850, and 39,285 tons in 1849. More than that, the necessity there is in Cornwall, particularly, of saving the sulphur of the sulphurous copper ores, either as sulphuric acid, *per se*, or in combination with a metallic oxide, is not neglected, as I have occasion to know, even by our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic: the effects contemplated thereby will, ere long, nearly as much astonish us as anything they have so well accomplished in the last three years. But were the process of saving sulphur as vitriol, and some of the other constituents of Cornish copper, adopted in Cornwall a few years ago, the miners might now be receiving a better price for their ores, and the community at large benefited at the same time, because copper might then be sold profitably at 60*l.* in place of 87*l.* per ton, its present price. Instead of the sales of copper ores falling off quarter after quarter, compared with the same quarters of the previous year, and the immense fall of fully 3000 tons last month, compared with the same month in 1850, we would, in all probability, have seen an increase; while fewer mines, with copper at 60*l.* per ton, would have been opened at the antipodes; for it is evident that the neglect to turn to account the vast natural resources of Devon and Cornwall is equivalent to great encouragement to the miners and smelters of other countries—so much so, that the premium of fully 10*l.* per ton of copper in the ore, upon ores containing copper, water, and carbonic acid, when compared to the prices of the sulphurous ores of Cornwall, now fails to bring to this country one-fifth of the copper ore that is now raised at the Burra Burra, in South Australia.

Now, the hazard which attends disbelief in the reality of anything, because it is new and surprising, and, perchance, does not tally with some preconceived notions, has been often shown, and is strikingly so in regard to the recent history of the three metals—copper, iron, and gold. That of copper has just been noticed; and as regards iron, it will be remembered that many ironmasters at a distance from where the first experiments on the hot-blast took place scouted the idea of there being any saving by the new process; but the longer the scepticism prevailed elsewhere, the better it was for the Scotch ironmasters, for by that chiefly they were able to increase their produce from 37,500 tons cast-iron, in 1830, to 692,000 tons in 1849, and 80,000 tons malleable iron, none of the latter being made in 1830. The same scepticism as to the extent of the brilliant discovery in California by our trans-Atlantic brethren will have a most important effect upon us, for the wealth they have thus obtained, and their talents, will make them formidable competitors in the copper trade, and that in an augmented degree, if we adhere doggedly to absurd and antiquated notions. I would, therefore, earnestly advise those interested in copper mining to weigh evidence as to the practicability of saving about 20 per cent. sulphur as sulphuric acid, and some of the other valuable ingredients of Cornish copper ores, which by the present process of smelting them are wholly lost, before the consequences of increased foreign competition are augmented fourfold.

Nov. 13.

WILLIAM BIRKMYRE.

ORIGIN OF MAKING IRON WITH PIT-COAL.—No. IV.

My iron works and inventions thus demolished, to the joy of many ironmasters, whose works escaped the flood, and who had often disparaged the author's inventions, because the author sold good iron cheaper than they could afford it, and which induced many of the ironmasters to complain unto King James, avowing that the iron was not merchantable, as soon as the author had repaired his works and inventions (to his no small change), they so far prevailed with King James, that the author was commanded with all speed possible, to send all sorts of bar-iron up to the Tower of London, fit for making of muskets, carbines, and iron for great bolts, fit for shipping, which iron being so tried by artists and smiths, that the ironmasters and ironmongers were all silenced until 31st of King James. At the then Parliament, all monopolies were made null, and diverse of the ironmasters endeavouring to bring the invention of making iron with pit-coal, sea-coal, peat, and turf, within the compass of a monopoly, but the Lord Dudley and the author did prevail, yet the patent was limited to continue but 14 years, after which Act the author went on with his invention cheerfully, and made annually good store of iron, good and merchantable, and sold it unto divers men yet living at 1*l.* per ton; I also made all sorts of cast-iron wares, as brewing-cisterns, pots, mortars, and better and cheaper than any yet were made in these nations, with charcoal. Afterwards the author was ousted of his works and inventions before-mentioned by the ironmasters and others wrongfully, over long to relate, yet being unwilling his inventions (having undergone much charge and pains therein), should fall to the ground, and be buried in him, made him to set forward his invention again, at a furnace, called Himley Furnace, in the county of Stafford, where he made much iron with pit-coal, but wanting a force to make it into bars, was constrained for want of stock to sell the pig-iron unto the charcoal ironmasters, who did him much prejudice, not only in selling his stock, but also disparaging the iron, Himley Furnace being rented out unto charcoal ironmasters.

There seems a fatality attending the efforts of discoverers of great and good improvements in the manufacture of iron, from Dud Dudley's time down to the present day. Mr. Cort, who invented the process of "puddling," died a comparatively very poor man, and myself stands a fair chance of a similar fate; although my invention of iron bottoms to puddling furnaces, by which the weekly make from them was increased from 8 or 9 tons to 22 or 24 (exclusive of an immense saving in coal, repairs, and yield of iron), has been in full operation at every puddling-mill in the world for now about 20 years, but for which invention I have never received a single farthing! Perhaps it may not be much out of place were I to give a short sketch of my first effort to introduce these "iron bottoms" to the notice of the then largest ironmaster in South Wales, and which occurred in 1819; and I feel a desire to do so, for this reason,—the ironmaster alluded to (i.e., William Crawshaw, Esq., the proprietor of Cyfarthfa Works, Merthyr Tydfil) is still alive, and will, no doubt, as a strictly honourable man, on reading the following correct statement of the circumstances referred to, candidly corroborate it, and thereby in some measure aid to secure to me at least the undisputed honour of originating the invention in question. From knowing Mr. Crawshaw to be a very spirited gentleman, I made an unconditional offer to him, in the presence of two of his principal agents—namely, Mr. Matthew Wayne, furnace manager at Cyfarthfa (who is also now alive, and who, the last time I saw him, acknowledged his recollection of the circumstance); and Mr. William Williams, mechanic and engineer (who, however, died a few years ago). In the presence and hearing of these agents, I requested Mr. Crawshaw to carry out the invention in question in a puddling furnace at the end of the Cyfarthfa old mill, immediately opposite to, and only a few feet distant from the Pandy Bridge, upon which bridge Mr. Crawshaw, his two agents, and myself, were then standing: he said that I could not put an iron bottom into that or any other furnace, but that he would melt out in five minutes, after it came to a proper working heat. My reply was, that I would engage to put in such a bottom, on strictly scientific principles, that he should never be able, by fair means, to melt out as long as he might live. The only answer I received was, that the thing was impossible, and, therefore, he could not believe it. Iron bottoms are now, however, universally adopted in puddling furnaces, and ironmasters have reaped princely fortunes by the use of them. But the inventor—hush! enough has been said before: it is told, nevertheless, be a great gratification to me to have Mr. Crawshaw's admission of the truth of this episode, for the reason before assigned.

Now to return to Mr. Dudley's Metallum Martis—

The author erected a new large furnace on purpose, 27 foot square, all of stone for his new invention, at a place called Isaac bridge, in the parish of Bodgely, and county of Stafford, the bellows of which furnace were larger than ordinary bellows are, in which work he made 7 tons of iron per week, the greatest quantity of pit-coal iron that ever yet was made in Great Britain, near which furnace the author discovered many new coal mines 10 yards thick, and iron mine under it, according to other coal-works, which coal-works being brought unto perfection, the author was by force thrown out of them, and the bellows of his new furnace and invention by riotous persons cut in pieces, to his no small prejudice and loss of his invention of making iron with pit-coal, sea-coal, &c., so that being with law-suites, and riots, wearied and disabled to prosecute heart and invention at present, even until the first patent was extinct. Notwithstanding the author, his sad sufferings, imprudently wrongfully for several thousand pounds in the County of London, yet did obtain a new patent, dated the 3d of May, Anno 14, Carolus Primo of ever blessed memory, not only for the making of iron in cast-work and bars, but also for the melting, extracting, refining, and reducing of all mines, minerals, and metals, with pit-coal, sea-coal, peat, and turf, for the preservation of wood and timber of his island, in which patent, the author, for the better support and management of his invention, so much opposed formerly at the court, at the Parliament, and at the law, took

In David Ramsey, Esq., resident at the court; Sir George Horsey, at the Parliament; Roger Fonke, Esq., a councillor of the Temple, and an ingenious man, and also an ironmaster, my neighbour, and one who did well know my former sufferings, and what I had done in the invention of making iron with pit-coal, &c., all which said patents, articles the 11th of June following, the grant not only to pay the author all the charges of passing the patent laid down by him, but also to lay in for a common and joint-stock, each man of the four one hundred pounds, and so from time to time, what more stock any three of the patentees should think fit to be laid in for the making of iron into cast works and bars, and likewise for the melting, extracting, refining, and reducing of all mines, minerals, and metals with pit-coal, sea-coal, peat, and turf, which articles are yet extant. Now, let me without offence insert the opposition we all had, by means of powerful ironmasters, with Sir Philibard Vernal, a Dutchman, and Captain Whitmore, who pretended much unto his late Sacred Majesty, but performed not their undertaking, which caused the author, and his partners thus to petition:—To the King's Most Excellent Majesty: The humble petition of Sir George Horsey, knight; David Ramsey, Roger Fonke, and Dud Dudley, Esqrs.—Humbly sheweth,—That whereas your petitioners being called before the Right Honourable, the Lord Keeper, by your Majesty's appointment, touching the making of iron with pit-coal, sea-coal, peat, and turf, for which they have your Majesty's patent, and seeing that Sir Philibard Vernal, and Captain Whitmore, who are not inventors, have obtained a patent also for the same; yet before their patent granted, Sir Philibard was ordered at council-board, according to his great undertaking, to perfect his great undertaking and invention within two years, and there hath been near three years passed, and yet have made little or no iron, still he opposeth your petitioners, and doth neither benefit himself, but hinders your Majesty and the kingdom." This petition was referred to Master Attorney, and Master Solicitor-General, but Sir Philibard Vernal, and Capt. Whitmore never appeared any more for their invention.

Nantyglo, Nov. 12.

S. B. ROGERS.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE STRAINS UPON THE DIAGONALS OF LATTICE BEAMS, WITH THE RESULTING FORMULÆ.

BY W. T. DOYNE, C.E., AND PROF. W. B. BLOOD.

[Read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 11th inst.]

The experiments detailed in the paper were made on a model 12 ft. in length, so constructed that the diagonals in compression, which were strips of mahogany let into the top and bottom, but not fastened to them, and the ties, which were of hoop-iron chains, must of necessity take their respective bearing and strain, and by the substitution of a dynamometer for any one of the ties, the strain on it could be accurately measured.

The results of the investigation, which were given in a table, showing a remarkable coincidence between the strains as measured and calculated, were that for a parallel beam of one span, supported at each end and loaded at the centre, the strains throughout the diagonals were uniform, and the horizontal strains were greatest at the centre, decreasing uniformly at the points of support. For a similar beam, uniformly loaded over its entire length, the strains on the diagonals commenced at the centre, increasing uniformly to the points of support, while the horizontal strains decreased from the centre to the ends, in the ratio of the ordinates of a parabola.

These results were arrived at by different methods of reasoning, and the formulæ derived from them were stated to be applicable to the more complex form of a closely intersected lattice, taking into consideration the increased number of triangulations. The paper then proceeded to show that the same reasoning might be applied to beams with solid sides, and their proportions calculated accordingly. As a practical illustration of this principle, the author exhibited a drawing of the Glyn Taff viaduct, constructed by him, for the Aberdare Iron Company, in which the main bay, over the River Taff, was 140 feet span, and the weight of iron work 53 tons. This bridge was capable of carrying a constant load of 73 tons, and the weight necessary to break it was calculated at 359 tons. In an appendix, the formulæ were extended to the cases of beams fixed at one end only; and also to those having several points of support; in the latter case, it appeared that the greatest possible strain due to a moving load upon the diagonals, at the centre, was only one-fourth that at the points of support, where the bridge was of one span only, and when there was more than one span, that a portion of the value of continuity was lost in the case of a moving load, in consequence of the point of contrary flexure changing its position. The paper was illustrated by diagrams, and the experiments upon the model were explained by the author.

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SOME REMARKS ON MINING ACCIDENTS.

In a LETTER addressed to SMITH CHILDS, Esq., M.P.
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—This is to give Notice, that by INDENTURE, bearing date the 14th day of Oct. 1851, and made between us, the Undersigned, WILLIAM LEACH, of Alburgh, near Liverpool, in the county of Lancashire, merchant, on the first part; CHARLES ODDIE, of Everton, near Liverpool, aforesaid, merchant, of the second part; and WILLIAM GRIFFITH, of Baravore, in the county of Wicklow, Esquire, of the third part (which said WILLIAM LEACH, Charles Oddie, and William Griffith, are the joint-proprietors of the concern called the "Baravore Mining Company," and which said William Griffith has been heretofore, pursuant to an agreement in that behalf, the manager of the said concern), it is agreed, amongst other things, that from and after the 1st day of October inst., the said WILLIAM GRIFFITH should CEASE to MANAGE the said CONCERN; and, further, that no Bills of Exchange whatsoever should be drawn, accepted, or endorsed, by the said William Griffith, in the name or on behalf of the said concern, but that all such Bills of Exchange, as by a certain heretofore recited Indenture, of the 17th day of October, 1849 (being the original Deed of Partnership of the said concern), are authorised to be drawn, accepted, or endorsed, by the said concern on debtors to them, should thenceforth be so drawn, accepted, or endorsed, by the said William Leach and Charles Oddie only.—As witness our hands this 28th day of October, 1851.

Wm. LEACH.

CHARLES ODDIE.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Witness present to the signatures of Wm. Leach and Charles Oddie,

Jas. H. GILLAN, of Liverpool.

Witness present to the signature of William Griffith,

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The sett is very extensive, and the workings are now being carried on with great vigour. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 20 fathom level under adit, and crosscuts made to the main lode, now being driven upon, and expected to produce large quantities of ore; this lode is exposed to view from the mouth of the adit level to sea at low-water mark, extending upwards of 100 fathoms, and ore can be traced the whole distance. More than 40 tons of ore of good quality have been sent to market from this portion of the mine.

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The geological position of the mine is most favourable, at the junction of the granite with the killas. The ore raised from this mine are the black and grey copper, and are the richest kinds of ores found in the country; and the tin is the best grain tin—specimens of each may be seen at the offices.

The shafts are in good condition—one of them requires to be sunk 4 fathoms only, to allow the run of ore in the 42 fathom level to be raised and returned.

The surface buildings, accommodation, smiths' shop, &c., are in good repair. A new 40-inch cylinder steam-engine is now being erected, and all necessary machinery for working the water, which will be accomplished within two months—soon after which returns from the ore may be relied on.

The reports from the agents of the several important mines under their management, in the immediate neighbourhood, afford the surest guarantee of the value and importance of this mine; and no reasonable doubt can be entertained of results as successful as those which have uniformly attended the working these lodes in the mines already mentioned.

The plan of the mine and section of the workings (which may be seen at this office) will furnish a correct idea of its extent, situation, and capabilities.

Applications for shares and prospectuses may be made to the secretary; or to Foster, Brothers, the Stock Exchange, and 27, Trenchard-street, at whose offices specimens of the ores may be seen.—London, October 24, 1851.

WEST WHEAL GRENVILLE COPPER AND TIN MINE.

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This Company was established in France in May, 1850, under the French law of *Commandite*, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, and these shares being paid up in full on allotment, and being to bearer (*au porteur*), are not subject to any call or registration, and no deed has to be signed.

According to this law (*commandite*) the affairs of the Company are conducted by the "Gérant," under the advice of the *Comité de Surveillance* in Paris; the Commission of Supervision in London will, however, have the supervision of the affairs of the company in England and California, and an agent charged with full powers of the "Gérant" will represent the company in London.

Shares to the amount of £40,000 have been already issued, and the amount of capital raised thereby has been applied to the purchase of leases of the mineral property proposed to be worked by the Company, and in payment of the expenses incurred in the establishment of the Company in France and California.

The capital to be raised from the remaining portion of the shares will be applied to purchasing and erecting out the necessary machinery, with an efficient staff of miners, artisans, and competent agents, skilled in the various processes adapted for the extraction of gold—to the working of the mines, and to the payment of all charges and expenses incurred in England and France.

The proceeds of the mines, after deduction of all expenses incurred, will be divided rateably among the shareholders, and the dividends will be payable in Paris and London. The leases and contracts of the mines are deposited with Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, the English solicitors of the Company.

The Mariposa district in which this Company's property and mines are situated is shown in a map. It was purchased in 1845 by the Hon. John Charles Fremont, and negotiations having been opened with him, through the Hon. David Hoffman, his sole representative in Europe, a grant was obtained, entitling the Nouveau Monde Company to four sets on the Mariposa vein; or, at the option of the Company, on any other part of his estates.

Subsequent to this the Company purchased the lease of Baldwin's Mine, and two other leases which were granted by Col. Fremont. Baldwin's Mine is upon the great Mariposa quartz vein, which has been found so largely productive. From the annexed report of Captain Jackson, in reference to this mine, it will be seen that, in respect to its position, the character and size of the vein which has been developed, the richness of the ore it produces, and facilities for working, this set is one which is eminently distinguished as having all the elements essential to the success of a mining enterprise. The specimens from Baldwin's Mine are extremely rich, and may be seen at the offices of the Company.

The grants to the Company are for 21 years, with clauses for a renewal for a further term of 21 years, under a royalty of one-sixth of the gold produced; and the superficies of auriferous land secured by them comprises an extent seven times greater than that possessed by any other Company.

These grants are exempt from the royalty during a period of 18 months, from August, 1851, or until the profits from the mines shall have reimbursed the Company £17,000 of the outlay in machinery and works.

Exclusive of these mining sets there are also 500 acres of other land, principally forest, the timber upon which will secure to the Company an abundance of material for building, fuel for steam-engines, and other mining purposes.

In addition to these valuable grants, the Company has secured a contract for a lease from Colonel Fremont of 10 acres of land, upon which it is intended to erect works for the extraction of gold. This lease is for a term of 42 years, upon conditions highly favourable to the Company; and it is intended to erect steam-engines of sufficient power, with machinery of the most approved construction, for crushing, grinding, and amalgamating quartz ore. These will be employed not only in the extraction of gold from ores raised from the mines leased by Colonel Fremont, but will also be employed in the reduction of the quartz ores raised in the surrounding districts.

This branch of business is a distinguishing feature in the intended operations of the Company, as, independent of all other considerations, a large revenue will be readily obtainable in California from such a source. This view is confirmed in a letter from Col. Fremont to Mr. Hoffman, dated 15th May, 1851, in which he deprecates the inefficiency of the machinery hitherto employed.

It is gratifying to the Commission of Supervision to state, that they have secured the valuable services and co-operation of the Hon. Mr. Hoffman, as legal adviser on American law, and they have been desired by that gentleman to state, that in the present instance only can he consent to act in connection with any Company of this nature.

It might naturally be anticipated that some estimate should be presented of the profits expected to arise from this enterprise—the Commission of Supervision are, however, determined to avoid putting forth any statement which cannot be borne out by the most undoubted evidence; they prefer to rely upon admitted facts as to the vast results which have already been obtained by parties possessing no facilities for advantageous working, and upon the means and resources which are at the command of this Company, rather than upon any calculations based on the richness of selected specimens of quartz ore.

The advantages peculiar to this Company may thus be briefly enumerated—

1. That the shares are to bearer—no registration is necessary, and no deed has to be signed.
2. That the Company possesses a lease of a located mine, the produce of which is verified by the report of Captain Jackson.
3. That the Company possesses a tract of auriferous territory seven times greater than that possessed by any other Company in Europe or America.
4. That the terms of the leases of the mining sets are for 21 years, with clauses for renewal for 21 years.

Lastly, That the Company has an additional lease, for 42 years, of lands for the erection of works for the extraction of gold.

The following letter has been received from the Hon. David Hoffman, addressed to Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the President of the Council of Supervision in Paris:—

TO THE PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE,

President of the Council of Supervision of the Nouveau Monde Company.

Monsieur,—As the sole representative and duly authorised agent in Europe of the Hon. Colonel John Charles Fremont, I have the honour to certify that the Company of which you are President possesses leases of auriferous territory in California, each lease entitling your Company to a location at their own choice on the great Mariposa veins or elsewhere, as also in connection with the said tracts of a due quantity of agricultural and timber lands, subject to the like selection, as your Company's agents may decide.

These grants comprise an extent of land greater than any which has yet been conceded by Colonel Fremont to any company, either in Europe or America; and, by the terms of the contract, the whole of the said lands are exempted from any royalty for a period of 18 months from this day, unless the profits of working the mines shall at an earlier period have repaid the cost of purchasing and erecting the machinery and fixtures to the extent of £17,000.

It is due also that I should assure you of the repeated expression by Colonel Fremont of the high gratification he feels at the prospect of the various leases soon entering upon their locations, and the full belief which he entertains of the profitable and successful result.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,
DAVID HOFFMAN, Representative of Col. J. C. Fremont.
London, 19, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, August 15, 1851.

REPORT FROM CAPT. JACKSON AS TO BALDWIN'S MINE.

To the Council of Supervision of Le Nouveau Monde Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably with your request, I send you herewith a report made by me to D. A. Baldwin, Esq., on the 28th day of March, 1851, on the Baldwin Mine, in Alta California, Mariposa County and River, and subsequently transferred to your Company. London, Sept. 25, 1851. WM. A. JACKSON, Mining Engineer.

TO D. A. BALDWIN, Esq. City of New York, March 28, 1851.
DEAR SIR,—Having been actively engaged for nearly two years in Alta California, in making explorations for the mining region, and publishing a map of the same, and having visited and personally inspected the Baldwin Mine, I, therefore, at your request, make the following report:—

By a lease from Colonel John Charles Fremont, to D. A. Baldwin, dated on the 30th day of May, 1850, a location was made and surveyed by Robert S. King, Esq., on the 20th day of November, 1850. This mine is situated and lies on the great Mariposa lode or vein, about three-quarters of a mile west from the city of Mariposa, and near the river of the same name. The place or plot of ground embraced in this lease and location is 600 feet square, and was regularly entered upon and occupied by the said R. S. King for D. A. Baldwin, and the operations of mining commenced by making cross-cuts upon the vein. The corner boundaries of the said location being plainly marked on four trees with the initial letter, and one at the beginning—name in full.

From the original survey the boundaries of this mine begin at a large oak tree, west of the Millwright Gulch, and marked "D. A. Baldwin"; and starting at the said tree, which is the S.W. corner, and running thence 600 feet through Gum Gulch, N.E. to an oak tree on the side of the hill, and marked "B."—thence running S.E. 600 feet, to a pine tree, marked "B."—thence running 600 feet S.W. to an oak tree marked "B."—thence to the oak tree marked "D. A. Baldwin," the place of beginning.

This mine is a continuation of the Mariposa vein, and is traceable by outcrops at different points for three or four miles from the Arroyo Creek, westwardly to the Agua Fria River. The vein presents, at the various points at which it has been cut down upon, an uniform and regular formation of quartz ore containing gold, and on the Baldwin Mine in from 4 to 6 feet in thickness, and dipping at an angle of about 45° to the south. From the assays made by numerous chemists and assayers, and others from the quartz ore which contained no gold visible to the eye, the result of the averages has been from 94 to

4 dwts. to the 100 lbs. of ore, or miners' bushel; and another series of assays of that in which gold was visible in many of the places, showed a result of from 10 to 15 dwts. per 100 lbs. of ore. Some specimens taken from the mine by Mr. King, the intelligent mineralogist, who made the survey and location, would yield over \$500 to \$700 in the 100 lbs. of ore. Selected specimens would show a far greater yield. The situation of this mine is very eligible for operating to great advantage, and at moderate expense. It is immediately on the main wagon road from Stockton to Mariposa city. Stockton being 90 miles distant, is the place of debarkation for all machinery and stores, from which places machinery in pieces of one or two tons weight can be carried by teams eight months in the year, and at moderate charges.

The trip is about four days by waggon from Stockton. From San Francisco to Stockton there are five steamers plying regularly, and numerous sailing vessels, at reduced rates of freight. There is an abundance of fine timber at hand for buildings and for putting up machinery, and fuel within a few hundred yards, to run any number of engines. The health of this region is proverbially good—little or no sickness ever heard of. The Mariposa river affords water, within a short distance of the mine, for all purposes necessary for engines, and for washing and amalgamation of the ores. I have the honour, &c., WM. A. JACKSON, Mining Engineer.

Applications for shares may be made to the Company's offices; or to the Brokers of the Company, on or before the 20th inst., after which no applications will be received.

THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN OF MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED 7 AND 8 VICTORIA.)

This property is held under Contract of Lease from the Hon. David Hoffman, Representative in Europe of the Hon. Colonel J. Charles Fremont (formerly Governor of California, and Member of the United States Senate), for twenty-one years. Capital £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares, of £1 each, with power to increase to £100,000 in 1853; to be paid in full without a further call or liability.

A. BEARDMORE, Esq., C.E.

INGRAM CHAPMAN, Esq.

CHARLES DOWNS, Esq.

GEORGE HENNETT, Esq.

WM. GORDON THOMSON, Esq.

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sutton, Ommamney, and Prudence.

Consulting Geologist & Mining Engineer in London—Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., &c. Engineer in California—Andrew Smith, Esq., C.E.

SECRETARY—W. Parish Robertson, Esq.

BROKERS—Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange; Messrs. John Shewell and Son, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

PROSPECTUS.

Since the Spring of 1850, a new impulse has been given to the gold operations in California, by the discovery of numerous veins of quartz, richly impregnated with gold. Several valuable locations were opened in the county of Mariposa, early in 1850, which attracted a number of capitalists to this rich portion of the country. Since that time numerous veins have been found to exist in other portions of the gold belt, and the great object is to supply machinery for reducing the ores: before the end of the present year the export of gold will, it is expected, reach, if not greatly exceed, £5,000,000 sterling since May, 1848. The gold region of Mariposa, in which the Golden Mountain Mines are situated, is an auriferous tract of about 40 miles in length, averaging five miles in width, the upper portion being 25 square miles. The whole is known to be intersected with auriferous veins, and to produce the richest masses of quartz-bearing gold.

The Mariposa river runs through the whole property, the waters of which seldom fail, and are available for machinery and other purposes.

It is said that 30 cwt. of gold per ton may be extracted from the quartz in this district, and that 100,000 tons may be annually produced; but if a calculation were made on only 3 cwt. per ton, it would yield the astounding sum of £1,087,500 per annum.

A grant has been agreed from Col. Fremont for 21 years, through his representative, the Hon. David Hoffman, L.L.D., and that portion of land, which consists of 1800 feet by 600 feet (being three times the extent of the Agua Fria Mine), may be considered, without exaggeration, the richest mineral spot ever yet discovered. A further grant of 100 acres of land accompanies the lease for agricultural purposes, a part of which will be appropriated, from its healthy situation, to the residences and other conveniences of the parties employed.

The royalty to Col. Fremont commences at 1-25th, and varies in proportion to the richness of the actual produce in gold, so that no royalty can be demanded, but out of the actual production of gold, according to the scale adopted. No royalty is payable during the first yields until profits are made, and the outlay for machinery and buildings in part repaid, these terms being, for special reasons assigned by Col. Fremont, more favourable than any yet made.

Mr. Andrew Smith, the lessee (a gentleman long known to the public as an engineer, specially appointed by Col. Fremont), will proceed at once to California, attended by a staff of 20 scientific and practical miners, mechanics, tradesmen, and labourers, for whose efficiency and fidelity of conduct ample security will be taken in this country previous to their embarkation. Suitable arrangements have been made with the lessee, Andrew Smith, Esq.

A capital of £50,000, divided into shares of £1 each, a great portion of which has been already subscribed for, will be amply sufficient for present purposes. It is proposed to issue 50,000 additional shares in January, 1853, at which time the holders of the present issue will be entitled to the call of the like number at par.

N.B.—This prospectus, previous to its having been issued to the public, has been laid before the Hon. David Hoffman, the representative of the Hon. Colonel Fremont in this country, and approved by him. Applications for shares to be made to the above-named brokers.—No applications can possibly be received after Wednesday next, the 19th instant.

AVE MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINE.—

MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA.—The Board of Management beg to announce, that the STAFF and LABOURERS will LEAVE FOR CALIFORNIA early in the ENSUING MONTH, and commence operations immediately upon their arrival. They beg further to state, that they have received advice by the last mail, from their agent at the mine, of the shipment of a large package of specimens—the arrival of which will be duly advertised. By order, ROBERT C. DUKE, Secretary.

114, Bishopsgate-street-within, Nov. 14, 1851.

THE BATHURST GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

Capital £20,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 1s. per share, to cover preliminary expenses.—No shareholder will be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES HUDSON SIMON, Esq., merchant, Bishopsgate-street
HENRY DERRELOVE ARCHER, Esq., Mount Cottage, Tanner's-end, Middlesex
ROBERT WILBY, Esq. (firm of Van Toll and Co.), St. Mary-at-hill
W. ZUR MULLEN DICKERSON, Esq., Horley, Surrey

(With power to add.)

This Company is formed for the purpose of obtaining from the Government a grant of land, at a royalty, in the Wellington district, in the county of Bathurst, for the purpose of carrying on gold mining operations; and as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed with the home Government, a geologist and surveyor of mineral property, of high standing, and others, will proceed with all dispatch to the gold district, for the purpose of selecting the best locality for carrying on the future operations of the Company. Scrip certificates will be issued to the shareholders, and no further call will be made until the mines are taken possession of, and the right of working them conceded to the Company.—Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made at the offices of the Company, 7, Savage-garden, Crutcheffs-lane, City.

G. SALTWELL, Sec. pro tem.

CREEVELEA COAL AND PEAT CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Capital £30,000, in shares of £1 each—all paid.
The Smelting-Works are now in progress of erection. The Assays of the Ores and the Estimates of the cost of making Charcoal Iron, &c., hold out a speedy prospect of large returns.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to Mr. John Halse, 15, Finch-lane; and the offices of the Company, 35, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TRURO TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

Capital £25,000, in 10,000 paid-up shares of £2 10s. each.
TO BE CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK" PRINCIPLE.

No further call can be made, and certificates will be issued to secure the shareholders against any liabilities.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Esq., Russell-square, —Chairman.
JOSEPH DUNNING, Esq., Drayton Grove, Old Brompton
Captain T. FARIS, Lawn Villa, South Lambeth
JOSEPH GIBBS, Esq., C.E., Pentonville

EDWARD HOARE, Esq., Hothfield, Maidstone, Kent
MARTIN STUELEY, Esq., Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park
MATHEW FRENCH WAGSTAFFE, Esq., Walcot-place, West Lambeth

ADDRESSES.

JOSEPH BUDWORTH SHARP, Esq., Gibson-square, Islington.
LONDON BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
COUNTRY BANKERS—The Miners' Bank, Truro.

SOLICITOR—T. J. Mawe, Esq., No. 4, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
METALLURGY AND MANAGER OF WORKS IN TRURO—Mr. Samuel Moyle, Bosvigo.

This COMPANY is ESTABLISHED for the purpose of SMELTING TIN ORES—a business yielding large returns, when conducted, as this will be, with all the advantages of modern scientific knowledge, ample capital, and economical management. A Smelting Company, based on such principles, presents advantages of a peculiar and almost exclusive character. Proposals for public undertakings are generally supported in their origin by views of advantage mainly speculative, resting upon vague and unproved estimates, whether as to cost or returns, and resulting frequently in disappointment and loss. Smelting operations are, however, more certain—the cost and value of the raw material, the ore, is accurately known by the experienced assayer; every item of expense, in its conversion into blocks, ingots, or bars, in matter of well-defined and correct computation; and the current price of the manufactured article is a subject of public notoriety.

Arrangements have been already made for commencing operations without delay. A lease of one of the most complete and best-situated Tin Smelting Works in the county, in the direction of which several thousand pounds have been expended, having been secured on very advantageous terms. These works are most eligibly situated in the town of Truro, and in the centre of the great tin district of Cornwall, and are alike convenient for land and water carriage.

For shares, and any further information, application may be made at the Temporary Offices of the Company, No. 16, Pinney's Hall, Old Broad-street; or to the several shareholders in the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE TRURO TIN SMELTING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for shares in your Company, and on your complying with my request, or so much of it as you may accede to, I agree to pay the sum of £2 10s. per share to the Bankers of the Company, immediately on receiving a notice to that effect, in accordance with the rules of your prospectus.

Dated 1851.

Name _____

Address _____

Reference _____

TO MANUFACTURERS OF IMPERMEABLE STONEWARE PIPES.—

THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH for the DISTRICT of SOUTHAMPTON hereby give Notice, that they will be ready to RECEIVE TENDERS on or before the 26th day of November instant, for the SUPPLY of IMPERMEABLE STONEWARE TUBULAR PIPES.

Specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 12th Nov. inst., upon payment of 5s., and on application at the office of the board. Southampton, Nov. 11, 1851. By order, CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

WEIGHING MACHINES AND WEIGHBRIDGES.—

HENRY FOOLEY and SON beg to call the attention of Engineers, Railway Companies, Manufacturers, and others, to their AGENCY and DEPOT in LONDON, where all their different MACHINES, as shown in the Exhibition, and for which the Prize Medal was awarded, MAY BE SEEN, and prices, and any further information required, will be given.

Apply to Mr. James Holgate, No. 9, Arthur-street West, London-bridge.
MANUFACTORY, LIVERPOOL.

THE APPOLO CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.—H. and M. D.

GRISSELL, of the Regent's Canal Iron-Works, London, beg to inform landed proprietors and gentlemen connected with drainage, that they are now prepared to SUPPLY this most useful PUMP, of any required size, and at a reasonable cost. A very large one may be seen at work, at Sutton-bridge, near Walsby, employed upon one of their contracts at the South Holland Sluice, being the discharge of a drain which receives waters of 30,000 acres. Small steam-engines can also be supplied, if required.

LONDON TO DUBLIN (via HOLYHEAD) in THIRTEEN

HOURS and a HALF.—Three communications daily on week days—two on Sundays. Sea passage four hours and a half. First class, £3; second, £2. Return tickets (available for a fortnight), first class, £4 10s.; second, £3. Children under twelve, half price.—For full particulars of the booking-through system between England and Ireland, see Bradshaw's Guide, p. 122; Walsh's Irish Guide, p. 20; Fisher's Irish Guide, p. 40.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 17th December and 17th February next, a first-class steamship for ADEN, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean steamers leaving Alexandria about 6th January and 6th March, affording direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, from BOMBAY to SOUTHAMPTON.

PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will also be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th December and 20th February next, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, No. 132, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

THE PROPRIETORS of this SHIP desire TENDERS for the WHOLE (or for any definite section, that would not prejudice the entirety of the remainder) of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR 88-inch CYLINDERS, of 6-foot stroke, with pistons and rods, air-pumps and condensers, connecting-rods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to render each pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-plas.

Apply to Mr. Croome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sandon Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN.—

conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, and FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTERS and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5190	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£ 3	£ 1 19 to 1st Oct.	£ 0 6 Oct.	12 1/2	12 1/2
1348	Alt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talyllyn, Wales	1 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1624	Bailiwick (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
61	Bocanawell Downs (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
100	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
128	Concord (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
138	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Fowey, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
2750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
10000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1024	Harodfust (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Holnabush (lead and copper), Callington	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
218	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1624	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
24	St. Ives (copper and tin), St. Ives	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Bessington	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
512	Trehan (silver-lead), Monheiot	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
96	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1000	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranarbuton	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
128	Wheal Castle and Howden (copper)	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranarbuton	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
430	Wheal Lode (tin), Helston	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Monheiot	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
40	Wheal Orissa, St. Just, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
240	Wheal Roslin (tin), Uny Lelant	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
198	Wheal St. (tin and copper), Helston	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
510	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
1024	Wheal Trelawny (tin and cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	2 1/2	0 7 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	7 1/2	7 1/2

FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
8000	Alsen Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14	3 0 to Mar. 1848	3
10000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	24	3 17 to Dec. 1844	3
1000	Cuba Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 12 to June 1851	3 1/2
10000	Copahu Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	3 13 to Oct. 1850	3 1/2
20000	General Mining Association (iron and coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 to June 1851	10 1/2
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	24	2 0 to June 1851	17 to June 1851
5081	Mexico Consols (silver)	69	0 6 to June 1846	4 1/2
19000	Royal Mines (copper), Cuba	12	0 0 to July 1846	4 1/2
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 7 to Dec. 1850	20 1/2
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	1 12 to Feb. 1850	7 1/2 to Feb. 1850

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	3 1/2	3 1/2
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1	3 1/2	3 1/2
512	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024	East Wheal Rashleigh, Llanreath	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1000	East Wheal Reith	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1280	Esquair Llanfihangel-y-Crotyll	4 1/2	6	6
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
6000	Ford (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024	Freid Llanfihangel-y-Crotyll	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
12000	Gallt-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000	Gelli-rei-yin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2500	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	4 1/2	12	12
243	Granby and St. Austyn (copper)	8 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2000	Great Cwyrch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	8 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5120	Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead)	2 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
6000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	10 1/2	10 1/2
6000	Groes State Consols, Carmarthen	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1026	Gustavia Mines (copper), Camborne	7 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
512	Halnaming and Croft Gwath	50	1 1/2	1 1/2
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Higginson Down Con. (copper), Calstock	25	3 1/2	3 1/2
32	Holwell Mining Company, Westmoreland	25	3 1/2	3 1/2
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000	Kennars and West of Ireland (copper)	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
873	Kewick (lead), Portlaine, near Kewick	13	4 1/2	4 1/2
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clara, Ireland	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024	Kingstall and Bedford (lead and copper)	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	La Min (Gwennap), tin and copper	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1743	Lamherose Wheal Maria (copper and tin)	13	6	6
1000	Lampoon Consols (copper), St. Neot	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
352	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2500	Lelant Consols (tin and copper), Uny Lelant	62	10 1/2	10 1/2
3500	Llyn-y-Iron (iron)	50	50	50
13000	Llyn-y-Iron (lead), Cardiganshire	21 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	2 1/2	2 1/2
512	Melin Llyn Pair (silver-lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25 1/2	13	13
1024	Moditham and Marbraro (copper and lead)	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200	Mollard	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
320	Nansogon (tin and copper), Camborne	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
280	Nantogon (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridgwater	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
256	North Fowey Consols	4 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
5000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
3000	North Tamar (silver-lead and copper) Devon	13 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
256	North Trevellick (tin and copper), Redruth	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000	North Trelawny (lead and copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000	North Wh. Buller, or St. John Tolgus	6 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1024	North Wheal Robert (copper), Walkhampton	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead), Quethlock	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
512	Old Brimble (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
266	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1000	Pendarves and St. Austyn (tin and copper)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
406	Pennhauger	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
4931	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1000	Pentire (lead), St. Austyn	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Austyn	5 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
709	Pent-y-bank and Engloed (lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2048	Peter Tary and Mary Tary (copper)	4 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
2048	Plymouth Wh. Yealand Con. (tin), Plym.	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024	Prad Consols (tin), Towedneck	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Penzance	10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
2500	Rhosyrdal and Bachelidon (lead) Wales	10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12 1/2	12 1/2
10000	Dirto New	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

* These shares are entitled to 5 per cent. interest on 25 per share.

THE SCREW-PROPELLER—INCREASED POWER.—At the meeting of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, on Monday, Mr. Horner exhibited and explained a model for increasing the speed of the screw-propeller, on a principle recently applied by Mr. Grindrod, the vice-commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. It involved an adaptation of Watt's invention of the parallel motion, which, by a saving of power, fuel, and increased velocity were obtained. The principle was also applicable to locomotive engines. At the close of Mr. Horner's remarks, Mr. Grantham called attention to what he considered some defects in the new principle. The chief objections he urged were, that complexity would be added to the machinery, and greater risk of derangement; he advocated the direct application of the power of the screw, as far as practicable, and the rejection of all wheel-gearing to the utmost extent.

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